ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

No. 52,786—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGE
CHERRY BRANDY
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th Feb.
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* EGYPT	7913	J. Chellew	28th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	J. Chellew	21st "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7963	J. L. Parkin	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	8525	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Fly smouth and London, passengers for Bâtelist transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers wanship there for Bâtelist, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Mar. 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st April 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TIROL	Bretfel	2,771	20th Feb- 1903
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	r, Colledani	6,500	26th Mar. 1903
MAR. BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	18th April 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	.....	4,285	28th Feb., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 6th February, 1903.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief owns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 13th February, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,182 tons, on TUESDAY, the 10th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th February, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about MONDAY, 16th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 19th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 9th February, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY AND AUSTRALIA.

S. S. "ITINDA," 5,203 Tons, will SAIL from BOMBAY, for AUSTRALIAN PORTS via CALCUTTA, on or about 10th FEBRUARY.

For Rates of Freight, &c., apply to
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ld., Bombay.
27th January, 1903.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SULTAN	2,884	Ulrich	18th Feb.
S. S. REICHSTAG	2,085	Oswald	3rd March

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 27th January, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guignes	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 4th March, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

CURZON & Co.

CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS

LARGEST HOUSE FOR
ALL BRANDS OF
INDIAN, MANILLA,
HAVANA AND CONTINENTAL CIGARS;
BEST EGYPTIAN, ENGLISH, AND
AMERICAN CIGARETTES,
TOCOS, PIPES, AND SMOKERS
REQUISITES.
ALSO SOME INTERESTING CURIOS.
PRICE LISTS FREE.
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS
AND
CATERERS.
25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHOICEST SWEETS of all kinds freshly manufactured upon the premises. FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, IMITATION FRUIT, FLOWERS and VEGETABLES, CHOCOLATE CREAMS, PRALINES, NOUGAT, ALMONDS, WALNUTS GLACES, &c., &c.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES.
A SPECIALITY.

BALLS, SOIREES, PICNIC PARTIE.
CATERED for at MODERATE RATES.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
ALL ORDERS RECEIVE THE PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION of the PROPRIETORS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

PASSENGERS will do well to pay us a visit, where they will find a very large and varied assortment of

HIGH CLASS MILD INDIAN CIGARS

By Messrs. SPENCER, OAKES, McDOWELL, PETERSON, McDONALD and our Specialite Brand U. S. PLANTERS.

Also best Continental and MANILA CIGARS, REAL EGYPTIAN and ADEN CIGARETTES TOBACCOS and SMOKERS' REQUISITES at MARKET PRICES.

Parcels of Cigars made up at the Shortest Notice with the nett weight declared.

D. MERWAN & CO.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS and TOBACCONISTS,
30, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS & DIAMOND MOUNTERS,
Opposite UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOVER,
BOMBAY.

DIAMOND AND GEM RINGS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LADIES' DIAMOND AND GEM RINGS,
GENTLEMEN'S DIAMOND RINGS,
LADIES' 18 CARAT GOLD KNOT RINGS,
GENTLEMEN'S 18 CARAT GOLD KNOT RINGS,
GENTLEMEN'S HEAVY BANGLE 18 CARAT GOLD RINGS,
18 CARAT GOLD KEEPER RINGS,
GENTLEMEN'S 18 CARAT GOLD SIGNET RINGS,
GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS,
GRAND SELECTION OF LADIES' HALF HOOP AND OTHER RINGS.
Any design not ready in Stock can be made to order.
Gems selected from the Packet
TO SUIT ALL POCKETS.
GEM RINGS from RS. 20 to any Price.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
THE JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

W. B. GREEN & CO.'S

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

OYSTERS NOW IN SEASON.

COOMBE'S XXXX STOUT & McEWAN'S ALE
ON DRAUGHT.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS & DINNERS
TABLE D'HOTE or A LA CARTE.
served till 8-45 P.M.

SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, THE LATEST AMERICAN DRINKS

THE BAND OF THE XXIII BOMBAY RIFLES
PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING from 7 to 9 o'clock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
Eird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER,
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £100,000.
GENERAL MINING BANKERS.

Business in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.
Advances made on Mining Shares at 6 per cent. per annum.
MINING PROPERTIES NEGOTIATED.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.
Basildon House, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

President:—
ALEXIS MORETON MANDEVILLE.

Cablegrams:—
"PLENARILY LONDON." BEDFORD McNEIL MORING AND NEAL } CODES

N.B.—A Handbook fully explaining the business operations of the Exchange can be had on application free from the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

TO-NIGHT AT 9-15 SHARP!

TO-NIGHT AT 9-15 SHARP!!

ULU WAR EPISODE
DEFENDING THE COLOURS.
JOHN WELBY COOKE,

Will introduce the highly trained thoroughbred black mare BESS, trained by him in six weeks.

NEW CYCLE TRICKS
By the Great Valdares.

NEW COMIC ENTREES
By the Clown of all Clowns.....GUILLAUME.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
February 11th and 14th, 1903.

GRAND MATINEES.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO ALL PARTS.

BOX PLAN AT CIRCUS where Seats can be booked from 9 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. daily.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1. As. 8 for Natives only.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
ROBERT LOVE, Manager.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

OWING to some certain causes, we CLOSE our SHOP. All in stock to be SOLD OFF. Dress Materials, Muslins, Crepons, Serges, Silks, Hats, and many other varieties of Goods too many to enumerate to be sold off without restriction. All at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. All Customers are Earnestly Solicited to pay us a last visit and we promise they will not return without many good bargains. Our GREAT SALE commencing MONDAY, 2nd February, 1903. For SOME DAYS ONLY. Seize this opportunity while it lasts.

PREMJEE RATANJEE,
38, Esplanade Cross Road, Opposite Gokuldass Hospital, Bombay.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S, 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS have OPENED BUSINESS for Face Massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms—Single Treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 35. Preparations sent to all parts of India. Advice and Consultation Free. Book sent on application.

BOMBAY RACES.

11TH, 14TH, 16TH, 18TH AND 21ST FEBRUARY, 1903.

N.B.—SEASON TICKETS for Bombay Extra Races are NOT available for the Bombay Races.

SEASON TICKETS.

Admittance to Grand Stand, Enclosure and Private Paddock, including tickets for 2 Ladies... ... ...Rs. 25
Admittance to Grand Stand and Enclosure only, including tickets for 2 Ladies ... ... ,, 22

N. B.—Ladies and Members of the W.I.T.C. are admitted to the Private Paddock Free.

Children will not be admitted under Ladies' Tickets.

DAY TICKETS.
OBTAINABLE AT THE GATE ONLY.
FIRST ENCLOSURE.

Admittance to Grand Stand and Enclosure including Ticket for 1 Lady ... ...Rs. 3
Admittance to Private Paddock ... ... ,, 6
Ladies (separate Tickets) ... ... each ,, 1
Children ... ... ,, 3

N.B.—Ladies and Members of the W.I.T.C. are admitted to Private Paddock Free.

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Single Tickets ... ...Rs. 1-8
Children ... ...As 12

Application for Season Tickets must be accompanied by remittance. Apply to

SECRETARY, W.I.T.C.,
Byculla Club,
or to MR. ANANDRAO SITTARAM,
EASTERN ASSURANCE Co., Green St., Fort.

ARDESHER'S PRIZE DRAWING.

FIRST PRIZE TO A BOMBAY MAN.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 7.

MESSRS. ARDESHER & Co. held their PRIZE DRAWING THIS EVENING at their Show Rooms which was crowded, all classes of the local community and both sexes being present. Among them was a large gathering of the military. The tickets having been checked by a representative committee, the drawing was conducted by another committee, both being elected by those present.

The first prize of Rs. 1,000 went to Ticket No. 1983, held by KANJI MAVJI DALAL, Mandvi Bazar, Bombay, and the second fell to Ticket No. 4200, owned by Mr. DAY, of 99, Ballaram Street, Calcutta. The other 500 and odd prizes fell to people distributed over various parts of the country.

The next drawing will be held on the 4th April, and the prizes will be not money but guaranteed valuable jewellery of all sorts.

Hundreds of orders for this drawing could not be completed having reached the firm at the last moment when the rush was very heavy. Several prizes were claimed by the audience.

C. ARDESHER & Co.
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
173, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE NORTH SIDE OF SHAIK ALLY JANJIRKAR STREET (CUTLERY BAZAR).

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will, TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following landed property by order of Mankukal Mugatlal Munshi, Esq., the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Abdoolally Noorbhai (an insolvent), by virtue of Indentures of mortgage, dated the 9th day of February, 1886, and 1st day of July, 1889, and two further charges dated the 12th day of July, 1889, and 6th day of September, 1892.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground admeasuring 18 square yards and 3-9 of a square yard or thereabouts, together with the messuage tenement or one shop, hereditaments and premises thereon built, situate lying and being on the north side of Shaik Ally Janjirkar Street, in the Registration Substrict of Bombay, in Bombay, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B ward No. 541, and Street No. 12, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the shop of Abdool Latif Mahomed Habib Safri, on the west by a shop of Alana Abdool Rehaman, on the south by Shaik Ally Janjirkar Street and on the north by the property of Habib Esmail Khandwany, which premises are in the possession of the Official Assignee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamsetjee and Hiralal, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th February, 1903.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE COMMANDING OFFICER will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for ANY DEBTS incurred by the NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS or MEN, of the 1st Bn. North Stafford Regiment.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

WANTED A LAND MANAGER.

THE TRUSTEES REQUIRE the SERVICES of a LAND MANAGER to carry out, with the aid of Assistants, all duties connected with the acquisition of properties and the management of lands owned by the Board.

It is essential that the gentleman appointed should have a thorough knowledge of the principles of valuation, experience in the acquisition of town properties and have the necessary tact and administrative ability to manage a large Establishment. A liberal salary will be given and an arrangement for a term of service will be entered into with a thoroughly suitable officer. Only those whose antecedents can bear the strictest scrutiny need apply.

Applications stating the salary expected and accompanied by copies of testimonials and names of persons to whom reference may be made as to character and past experience should be submitted by March 1st, 1903, to

THE SECRETARY,
Bombay Improvement Trust,
Albert Buildings, Bombay.

SALE NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will hold AN AUCTION for the SALE of HARDAS amounting to about 2450 Khandis stored at Kolibag, Kumta and Honawar Bunder Depots, at 3 P. M., on the 16th FEBRUARY, 1903, in the Range Forest Office at Kumta.

2. Bidders will be required to deposit previous to bidding Rs. 200 for each depot bid for as security for good faith.

3. The terms of sale and agreement form are available for inspection of persons wishing to bid at the above auction at the Undersigned's Office at Karwar and Range Forest Officer's Offices at Karwar, Ankola, Kumta, Honawar and Bhatkal between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., on every day save Sundays and holidays.

H. L. NEWMAN,
Divisional Forest Officer, W. D. Kanara.
Camp Santgal, Kanara District, 1st February, 1903.

JOB PRINTER WANTED.

REQUIRED AT ONCE, for the JOB DEPARTMENT of a large Printing Office in Bombay, a Practical JOB PRINTER. Must be able to furnish estimates for work and have had considerable experience in the Supervision and Control of employes. Apply sharp with Copies of Testimonials to "ALPHA," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

THE
BOMBAY LITHOGRAPHIC Co.,
6, CUSTOM HOUSE ROAD.

SPECIALITIES

ORIGINAL DESIGNS for Letter Heads and all Commercial Works (after American style) Engraved and Printed from Stone.

ADDRESSES engrossed and highly ILLUMINATED on Satin Vellum or Parchment, mounted on Silk with Gold Lace Edging Tassels and Ivory Rollers.

HIGH CLASS WORK and FINISH GUARANTEED.

CHARGES consistent with Workmanship and Materials used.

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

BEST SADDLERY,

STABLE KITS, CARRIAGE LAMPS and RUBBER TYRES,

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
By Appointment to H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

A COMFORT TO EVERY HOME.

NO HOME should be unprovided with these three Simple Medicines, which cost a few Rupees, and are a comfort in every Home.

DERMINA, WHITE PINE EXPECTORANT, AND TATE'S GOLDEN TONIC.

DERMINA—The great cure for Dhobi Itch, Ringworm, and all Parasitical Skin Diseases. Dermina cures Dhobi Itch in three applications. Rs. 1 and Rs. 2.

WHITE PINE EXPECTORANT.—Acknowledged the best and safest medicine ever known for Coughs, Colds, and all Affections of the Chest and Lungs. Rs. 2 and Rs. 1.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
BEYNON & CO., CHEMISTS,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
ESPLANADE PHARMACY,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE
ECONOMIC PHARMACY.

HEAD OFFICE.—11, Bonfield's Lane.

BRANCH.—157, Bow Bazar St., Calcutta.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

5 and 6 pice per dram.

CHOLERA BOX with 12, 24, 30 and 48 phials of medicines, a dropper, camphor and a guide Rs. 2, 3, 3-10 and 5-5, respectively.

FAMILY BOX with 24, 30, 48, 60 and 104 phial, of medicines, a dropper and a guide Rs. 3, 3-8 5-3, 6-4 and 11-8, respectively.

PHARMACEUTISTS' MANUAL, i. e., Homœopathic Pharmacopia in Bengali and English, Re. 1-4, (2nd edition).

FAMILY PRACTICE in Bengali (2nd Edition thoroughly Revised and Re-written) 180 pages (cloth), As. 8. A very useful book for family use

M. O. Fee and Postage extra.

ALLOPATHIC STORE.—203, Cornwallis St.

BRANCH.—10, Bonfield's Lane.

M. B. HATTACHARYYA & CO.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES, Miniature Size, complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, Rs. 2. A Fresh Consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy, and efficacious Remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c., Re. 1 per Bottle, Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PREMIER CYCLES.—With the celebrated Helical Steel Tube Frames. All the latest features are embodied. These fine Machines are priced to suit all classes of buyers. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery always ready in stock.—P. MEHTA & Co., 69, Meadows St., Bombay.

CYCLIST.—Apply for our Price List. Don't pay Fancy Prices. Silver King Lamp Rs. 7-8, G. and J. Cover Rs. 13.—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay, and Main Street, Poona.

WANTED TWO GOVT. PENSIONERS for a Merchant's Office. State caste and age and on what pension and when retired, also to which Department belonged. Apply, stating lowest salary expected, to Box No. "1618F." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED TWO OVERSEERS having experience in ROADS and BUILDINGS. Salary Rs. 50 plus Rs. 15 horse allowance. Apply to the STATE ENGINEER, Gondal (Kathiawad), before 1st proximo.

WANTED.—A BOOK-KEEPER, experienced and reliable. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to "E. Y." care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED A GRADUATE in a Merchant's Office. Starting pay Rs. 40 or thereabouts with prospects. Apply stating caste and age to Box No. "165F." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

RUBBER TYRES, Rubber Tyre Wheels, Harness, Saddles, Carriage Lamps, Carriage Trimmings, and Stable Requisites. Send for Catalogue.—E. S. MALLA & Co., 395, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—Every kind of household requisites. Suitable to every one. Only the best quality of goods.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow St., Bombay.

SHORTHAND WRITERS desirous of gaining PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATES should apply to the SECRETARY, INDIAN SHORTHAND-TYPISTS ASSOCIATION, 19, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WEAK MEN! DELICATE WOMEN.—Peter's Brain Panacia is for you! The great invigorating tonic of the day for the Nerve, Muscle and Brain.—MADON SONS & Co, The Original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16-18, Abdool Rehman Street Bombay.

NEW Pattern Shooting or Field Service Tent double fly with bathroom complete 40 lbs. Catalogues Free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

TRY my TENTS, DURRIES, FARASH, Camp Furniture and Cotton Cloths, cheapest and best, Samples and Catalogues free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE, MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee Rs. 2 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

OLIVER TYPEWRITER.—The World's Standard visible WRITING MACHINE. Neatest, Lightest, most portable Machine. Most powerful manifolder. Writes 84 Characters with only 28 Keys. Price Rs. 350 nett. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

DELHI DURBAR.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, of Bombay, have prepared an ALBUM containing a selection of nearly 80 Photographs of most interesting Events and Functions during the Coronation. For full particulars please apply to the Manager.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-5-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bandora.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. R. H. PRICE Re 1, Postage annas 4. To be had at this Office.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY. Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1903.—Just received a large Stock in all sizes and styles of Binding. Price List free by post. Special Terms to large buyers.—BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, HUSSONALLY ABDULALLY, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

IN CONSTANT USE FOR 10 YEARS.—Mrs. M. Blyth, Colaba, says:—Singer's Family Machines had been in constant use for 10 years, for both heavy and light work, and only cost me few annas for trifling repairs.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini

FOAMING CARBOLIC DENTIFRICE for preserving the Teeth and Gums. Possesses powerful antiseptic properties and arrests decay. Per bottle Re. 1-3. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

MEDICAL GALVANISM

HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALES IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY, and are most comfortable in wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR, price 42s. for MEN, for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY and EXHAUSTION, &c.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS, CONSULTATIONS FREE.

HALE AND SON, MEDICAL & GALVANISTS,
105 REGENT STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.

SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. „ a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.

BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.

Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1.000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependant upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 76 years' standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply for Prospectus to the SECRETARY at BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the

ORIENTAL

which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.

LOANS ON THE COMPANY'S POLICIES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Immediate payment of Claims on proof of death and title.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application at the Company's Office,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong,
Calcutta,	Singapore.	Foochow,
Madras,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Bangkok,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Batavia,	Hankow,
Penang,	Sourabaya,	Yokohama,
Tsaiping,	Manila	Kobe,
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu, (Philippines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON AND JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore, Mooltan City and Lyallpore.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

CLEARANCE SALE.

WITH a view to reducing Stock, we still keep our CLEARANCE SALE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELLERY, going. Handsome Presents at Manufactrer's Prices.

REPAIRS undertaken and carried out by Mr. VOGEL himself. Highest References.

No native labour employed.

H. VOGEL & Co.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WROUGHT IRON TUBES,

Steel Angles, Tees, and Plates.
Rolled Steel Beams.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets, &c.

LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
Green Street, Bombay.

THE ROSERY POULTRY FARM,

PAREL TANK ROAD.

ALL kinds of poultry, sucking pigs, and rabbits for sale at the above address. Customers are requested to be kind enough to send in their orders as early as possible in the day. The farm is entirely under European management. List of prices can be obtained from, and orders must be sent to,

MRS. BAKER,
The "Rosery,"
Victoria Road, Byculla, Telephone No. 1014.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS,

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Price List free on Application.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point.	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 10[illegible]
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 10[illegible]
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 10[illegible]

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO,	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co,	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN,	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER,	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE,	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budaesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SOHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on applicat on.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI.

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALKADEVI ROAD. BOMBAY.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.

IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs. a.
The Voyage of Ithobal, by Sir Edwin Arnold...	2 0
The Garden of Kama, by Lawrence Hope ...	2 0
Milton—Samson Agonistes Blackwoods English Classics	1 0
Light from the East, by Edith Ward	1 0
Macbeth and the Ruin of Souls, by Dr. Miller...	1 0
Mr. Elliott, by I. O. Ford...	2 0
The Hosts of the Lordby F. A. Steel	2 0
General Geography for Indian Schools, by W. H. Arden Wood	2 0
The Life of Father Goreh, by C. E. Gardiner ...	3 0
Algebra, Part I. Langley and Bradly	2 0
Liberal Religious Thought, W Copeland Bowie...	1 0
Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies	1 0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore	2 8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1 0
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price	8 0
Military Dialogues by Lieut-Colonel H. Newnham-Davis	1 8
The Sikkim Expedition of 1888. (Derbyshire Campaign Series No. 4)	0 12

PAPER COVERS.

Michael Ferrier, by E. Francis Poynter ...	0 12
Sordon, by Benjamin Swift	0 12
Princess Puck, by U. L. Silberrad	0 12
One Fair Daughter, by Frankfort Moore ...	0 8
An Ill Wind, by Mrs. Lovett Cameron... ...	0 12
The Jessamy Bride, by Frankfort Moore ...	0 12
The Island of Dr. Moreau, by H. G. Wells ...	0 12
Skirmishing Made Easy, by Major B. Witherby.	0 6

Apply to "R.," care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

(2ND EDITION.

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotions in the Army and Navy gazetted up to November, 1902.

PRICE ONE SHILLING,

By Post 1-2.

THE ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE,

3, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN,

LONDON, W. C.

ITALIAN SHIRTS AND COLLARS

NOW ON SHOW.

BANKER & Co.,

HIGH CLASS GENTS' TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESS MAKERS.

38, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,

OPPOSITE GOCULDAS HOSPITAL,

BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£93 1/4	= unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£100	= ,,
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	= + 1/2
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 11/16	= + 1/8

SILVER—

Spot in London	21 15-16	= unchanged
2 months hence	21 7/8	= ,,
Spot in New York	47 3/8	= ,,

EXCHANGES—

Paris Cheques	25·15	= + 1-2
Berlin	20·49	= + 1-4
New York Demand	4·87 1/4	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	pr ct = ,,
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3/8	pr ct = ,,
6 ,, ,, ,,	3 3/8	pr ct = ,,
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4	pr ct = ,,
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4	pr ct = ,,

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	3 3/8	pr ct = + 1/8
7 day market loans	3 1/2	pr ct = + 1-8

Extra Council Bills allotments—Transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 3 C0,000 at 1s. 4 5-32d.

Linseed 44 1-4. Feb.-March. Sellers. Tone dull.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total Sales 8,000. Spot 4·92 plus 4. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 15,000. Arrivals closed firm.

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
4·82 +4	4·82 +4	4·83 +4	·85 +4
June-July	**July.-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**
4·85 +4	4·85 +4	4·75 +3	4·64 +2	4·44 +2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	24,000	bales.
Do. last year	19,000	,,
Exports to Great Britain	4,000	,,
,, Continent	4,000	,,
Mid-Uplands	9·25	+ 10
Futures, month of March	9·03	+ 11
Do. do. July	9·05	+ 10

In New Orleans—

Spot	9	+ 1-16
Futures month of May	9·14	+ 12
Do. August	8·88	+ 9
Tone at close	firm.	
Total visible supply	3,550,000	bales.
,, of which is East Indian,	202,000	,,
,, stock in London	9,000	,,
,, Quantity in sight	3,240,000	,,

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 7th February 1903 :—

Cotton	11,233 bales.
Wheat	6,424 cwts.
Linseed	4,478 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	802 ,,
Gingellyseed	23,739 ,,
Poppyseed	433 ,,
Groundnuts	1,923 ,,
Castorseed	7,327 ,,
Rice	5,750 ,,
Myrabolams	5,548 ,,
Cottonseed	22,743 ,,

BOMBAY, MONDAY FEBRUARY 9.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1-8d.
Bank Demand	1s 4 1-8d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 5-16d
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 7-16d
French Francs 3 do do	170 3-4
Marks 3 do do	139
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight.	115
Shanghai 30 do do	158 1-2
Japan 30 do do	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone fluctuating

Cash	Rs.	97 11
1st Settlement	Rs.	97 14

Money Market —Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4	per cent
Bank of Bombay do. 29th January	7	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 29th do.	7	do.
Bank of Madras do. 2nd February	7	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a
Linseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready ...	7	10
Forward April-May ...	7	10
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready ...	5	9
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ...	5	14
Do. Gujarat Forward, April-May ...	6	8
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet,		
Ready ...	7	13
Forward April-May ...	7	10
Castorseed—Tone quiet.		
Ready	23	to 23 4
Forward April-May. ...	24	0
Groundnuts—Tone quiet.		
Ready	35	8
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet,		
15 per cent. Mxd. Ready ...	35	4
25 ,, ,, ,, ...	24	4
50 ,, ,, ,, ...	33	4
Black Kutnee ,, ,, ...	31	12

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ... } Mutilated
Estimated sales ... } Mutilated
Total imports ... } Mutilated

Feb.-March	March-April.	Apl.-May	May-June.
4 90 +8	4·90 +8	4·91 +8	4 93 +8
June-July	**July-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sep.-Oct**	**Oct.-Nov.**
4·93 +8	4·93 +8	4·83 +8	4·62 +8	4·52 +8

COTTON.—The market is firm following the advance from America and Liverpool. Local rates are about R. 2 higher for spot, and Broach has advanced Rs. 3. There has been a moderate enquiry at Coiaba for the higher classes.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

Growths.	Fine	F-G Good,	Delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	136	156	25 Feb
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	172	193	do
Sind-Punjab (M G)	172	163	do
Belati, M G	183	176	do
Khandesh, (M G)	...	170 162	do
Damangaum Poolgaum M.G	188	182	do
Nagpur Kamptee do	189	183	do
Akola (M. G.)	186	179	do
Khamgaum do			
Karanja do			
Oomra good staple	194	186	do
Broach M. G.	217	211	do
Do do	216	210	204 25 Mar.
Bhowmuggar M G	196	186	25 Apr.
Do H. G.			172 25 May
S.-G. Dharwar			206 do.
Westerns			193 do

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 7th February compared with the previous week :—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs. 6,37,259	Increase
Other Deposits	2,51,759	Decrease
Sundries	21,43,486	Decrease

ASSETS.

Government Securities	2,90,045	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	Unchanged	
Credits on Securities	24,49,911	Decrease
Loans do.	84,883	Increase
Bills discounted & purchased	8,87,104	Increase
Balance with other Banks	2,40,623	Increase
Sundries	1,34,375	Increase
Cash	1,48,195	Increase

PRICE OF BULLION.

English Bar Gold	21-1-0
China Leaf	23-14 Nom
Pekin Bar Gold Old	23-11 ,,
Do New	23-12 ,,
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-14-6
Bombay ,, ,,	24
English Sovereigns	15-2-0
10s. Dragons	15
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	59-6
Do. 17 1-2	59-8

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 1-4
3 per cent Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
4 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 11-16
Bar Silver	21 15-16

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 7th February, as compared with the statement of the 31st January:—

LIABILITIES	Jan. 31. Rs.	Feb. 7. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	79,00,000	79,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,39,311	54,07,177
Public Deposits at Branches	32,11,830	32,31,263
Other Deposits	5,69,39,254	5,96,57,605
Post Bills	16,473	18,994
Credits undrawn	32,48,388	11,05,102
	Rs. 8,61,05,416	8,43,51,941
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	91,41,890	88,54,845
Other authorised Securities	8,65,357	8,65,367
Credits on Govt. and other authoris Securities	97,34,257	72,84,345
Loans do. do. do.	1,06,43,334	1,07,28,08
Bill discounted and purchased	3,15,69,833	3,24,56,937
Do Stock	4,10,449	4,10,449
Stamps and Stationery	32,432	4,084
Balances with other Banks	5,35,771	2,95,128
Cash	2,31,69,393	2,33,17,588
Rs.	8 61,05,416	8,43,51,941

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 3rd February 1903, as compared with the statement of 27th January 1903:—

LIABILITIES.	January 27 Rs. A. P.	February 3 Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,17,50,000 0 0	1,17,50,000 0 0
Public Deposit, &c	1,71, 2,98 15 5	1,80,57,555 1 4
Other Deposits, &c	8,22,16,958 8 8	7,90,32,21 14 0
Bank Post Bills, &c	3,36,361 3 0	3,42,084 5 9
Sundries	15,42,214 15 8	14, 9,188 0 1
Rs.	13,27,51,033 10 9	13,05,91,119 5 2
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,18,86,489 0 0	1,06,42,769 0 0
other authorised investment	51,33,9.0 0 0	51,25,980 0 9
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	3,05,21,761 2 5	3,12,14,777 11 4
Accounts of Credit on do.	1,89,45,045 12 4	1,16,99,389 7 5
Bills discounted, &c.	2,56,61,479 4 5	2,43,82,404 1 6
Balances with other Banks	15,53,052 5 3	11,22,171 8 3
Bullion	...	...
Dead Stock	48,4 421 9 1	18,50,286 15 7
Stamps	13,7.0 11 6	12,981 0 2
Sundries	9,95,198 15 1	8,51,307 1 10
Cash, &c., at Head Office.	1,42,19,6.3 11 5	1,20,74,443 10 6
Do. at Branches	2,21,25,380 3 3	2,32,25,982 12 7
Rs.	13,27,51,033 10 9	13,05,91,449 5 2

THE REVOLT FROM ROME.

THE "Daily Chronicle" of January 23 says :—The Rev. Father Herbert Ignatius Beale will preside at the opening of the new Catholic Mission of St Cyprian, at "Longcott," High-road, Gunnersbury W., on Sunday next. The services are Mass at eight and eleven, and evening service at seven. This is, we are informed, "the second mission in the Cardinal's diocese of Westminster that has openly proclaimed itself in revolt." Arrangements are now being made to open a third as soon as possible at Acton. "Priests," says our informant, "are offering to resign their livings and join openly as soon as houses and sites can be secured for mission purposes. The whole of England is honeycombed with priests who are members of the revolt movement. It will be interesting to know what attitude Cardinal Vaughan will now take towards Father Beale, who is not yet even suspended or excommunicated."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India" February 7.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt G O F Sealy, I M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Honble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for employment on plague duty.

The services of Major J O Pinto, I M S, Madras, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr-in-Chief in India, with effect from the date on which he returns from leave.

The services of Capt G McI C Smith, M B, I M S, Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

The services of Col J P Greany, M D, I M S, Bombay, are replaced permanently at the disposal of H E the Comdr-in-Chief in India.

The services of Lieut Col J McCloghry, F R C S, I M S, Bombay, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of H E the Comdr-in-Chief in India.

The services of Capt E Waller, Cantonment Magistrate, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Madras for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate, with effect from the date of the expiry of his leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

The services of Mr L R Pritchard are replaced at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Dept with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties under the Kashmir Durbar.

Capt S Kirkpatrick, Indian Army, 2nd-in Command, 2nd Batln. Khyber rifle Corps, was granted by H M's Secy of State for India extensions leave (medical certificate) for seven months.

The services of Mr R E Younghusband, of the Indian Civil Service, Depy Commissioner, 1st grade, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, with effect from the 20th Jan 1903.

Major H Daly, C S I, C I E, Indian Army, Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, is granted privilege leave for one month and fourteen days, with effect from the 9th Feb 1903, under Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr O V Bosanquet, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 2nd (Offg Resident of the 2nd) class, is appointed to officiate as Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, with effect from the 9th Feb 1903, and during the absence on privilege leave of Major H Daly, C S I, C I E, or until further orders.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Alfred S Ryan is appointed to officiate as 3rd Assist Director General of the Post Office of India with effect from the 24th Dec 1902 or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major W D Waghorn, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Lucknow, until further orders.

Mr J Burr, Sub-Engr, 2nd grade, of the Railway Branch of the Public Works Dept, is granted the Honorary rank of Asst Engr.

Mr S K L Yeats, Examiner of Accounts, is granted privilege leave for two months and sixteen days in combination with furlough for eleven months and sixteen days, under Articles 264-A, 271 and 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 23rd March 1903, or subsequent date.

Mr J A Ryan, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway.

Babu Rajendra Lal Sarkar, Supervisor, 1st grade, Bengal, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Dept as an Asst Engr, 3rd grade, and is posted to Bengal.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffi Earnings for the week ending 21th January 1903.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 6th Dec. 1902— G I P system	2,23,073	9,67,011	3,456	11,92,513
I M R do ...	89,076	2,00,008	693	2,69,780
Total ...	3 11,149	11,67,019	4,125	14 82,293
Actuals for corresponding week ending 7th Dec 1901— G I P system	2,03,180	8,71,071	2,83	10,77,086
I M R do ...	65,045	1,67,177	565	2,2,737
Total ...	2,68,225	10,38,248	3,399	13,09,872
Increase or Decrease... { G I P R	+ 42,893	+ 95,94	+ 59	+ 1,15,428
{ I M R...	+ 24,931	+ 32,831	+ 131	+ 56,093

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 20th December, 1902, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,10,000	2,30.000	4,000	3,44,000
Or per mile of Railway	238	499	9	746
For previous 18 weeks of last year	2,21,000	4,85,000	9,000	7,85,000
Total for 19 weeks...	4,01,000	7,15,030	13,400	11,28,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,02,622	2,30,368	2,637	3,35,617
Per mile of Ry. do.	222	500	6	728
Total to corresponding date do.	3,45,051	7,70,903	8,278	11,24,232

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 8,383
Increase to date ... ,, 4,768

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IN Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—January 30, at Ernakulam, Native Cochin, the wife of H Brown, Superintendent, Excise Revenue, of a son.

PIERRE DE CLOSETS—January 30, at Secunderabad, the wife of Louis Pierre de Closets, Executive Engineer, H H the Nizam's, P W D, of a son.

DEATH.

HOWELL—January 31, at the General Hospital, Madras, 11 days after an operation, Price, (Loco-Department, Madras Ry Co., Podenur), the eldest and dearly loved son of Charles Price Howell, aged 21 years and 2 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h-31m. Sun sets, 5h. 57m. High water, 9 50m., 10 50a. Low water, 4-4m., 3-56a.

Bombay Improvement Trust, Meeting of the Board, Albert Buildings, 4 p.m.

Harmston's Circus.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of January was 2,346, the daily average attendance being 76. The total of new admissions were 1,147, consisting of Parsees 635, Hindus 399, other castes 113. The number of children vaccinated was 229.

REWARD TO A POLICE OFFICER.—Babu Amichand Panalal, the complainant in the case, in which Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, sentenced Trikam Nagarsha to one month's rigorous imprisonment for stealing a bar of silver valued at Rs. 1,500, has handed over Rs. 50 to Mr. Slater, with a request that it might be forwarded to the Commissioner of Police to be paid as a reward to Inspector Power, who had arrested the accused and recovered the stolen property.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Aden per transport Satara will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. to-day.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Australia, per s.s. Valetta, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. to-morrow.—Mails for Karachi and other places in Sindh, per extra s.s. Khandalla, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. to-morrow.—Mails for Berbera and Obola, per transport Palitana will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. to-morrow.

IDENTIFIED AFTER INQUEST.—The dead body of a Hindu man, name unknown, was, on Sunday, found floating in a well on the Esplanade, opposite the Elphinstone High School. There were no marks of violence on the body, which had ornaments of the value of Rs 60 on. Information was circulated throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the body. An inquest was held on the body and an open verdict was recorded. Shortly after the inquest was over, the body was identified to be that of one Anundrao Sakaram Kothari, aged thirty, a resident of Kanaswady. The deceased, it appears, was a clerk and given to drinking. He left home on the 5th instant and had not been seen alive since. The same day he wrote a letter to his father expressing his regret at not having listened to his advice.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of a Mahomedan named Inchaz Mirza Nawab Mirza, aged thirty-five years. The deceased arrived in Bombay about a month ago and put up with a relative in Bhindy Bazaar, Parel Road. On the evening of the 21st January he was lying on his bed, suffering from fever, when a kerosine oil lamp, which was hanging over the bed, suddenly fell on him. His clothes caught fire and he was seriously burnt about his body. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital where after the burns were dressed he returned home. Subsequently his condition grew worse, and on the 6th instant he again went to the hospital and remained there under treatment. He did not improve and died on Sunday. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

CONDIGN PUNISHMENT.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Masagoa Police Court, yesterday, Gowaria Sonoo alias Babajee Succaram, an old offender, was charged with stealing a purse containing Rs. 5, from the pocket of one Abdula A I, a Sirdar in the employ of H. H. the Sultan of Sheehar and Makalla. It appears that on the 6th instant, the complainant was standing at a picture shop in Janjikar Street, when accused picked his pocket of the purse and passed it to another man, who ran away. The complainant arrested the accused and made him over to the police. The accused pleaded not guilty, but admitted five previous convictions. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him two years' rigorous imprisonment, three months of which were to be of solitary confinement. The Magistrate further ordered the accused to report his place of residence for a period of two years after his release from jail.

A FEMALE PICK-POCKET.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, In pector Patterson charged Gungabai, a Hindu woman, aged 30, with picking the pocket of one Damji Jetha and extracting a purse containing Rs. 7-4-0 from it. The complainant said that on Sunday morning at about eight o'clock as he was on his way to the Bhuleshwar Market the accused gave him a push, and immediately after he felt a jerk on his pocket. He examined his pocket and missed the purse, upon which he had the accused arrested by the police. The purse was recovered from the accused. She pleaded guilty to the charge and said that she was constrained to commit the offence on account of starvation as her husband did not maintain her. The Magistrate remarked that it was most disgraceful for a woman to have committed such an offence. If her husband did not maintain her the proper course for her was to come to the Court and file a complaint for maintenance against her husband. As that was her first offence he did not wish to be hard on her. The accused was sentenced to ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

HONOURING A MEDICAL OFFICER.—An entertainment was given in honour of Dr. H. P. Dadyburjor, late Sub-Divisional Medical Officer, G. Ward, on Sunday afternoon at Manim, in appreciation of his past services, by the residents of Manim and Dharavi. There were present Professor Muller, Mr. and Mrs. F. X. D'Oliveira, Dr. R. N. Dordi, Messrs. Ingle, Haji Ismail Gulmahomed, J. P., J. F. D'Oliveira, F. A. Fernandez, and several other ladies and gentlemen. Mr. F. X. D'Oliveira, Pleader, was called to the chair. Professor Muller who worked as Divisional Officer at Mahim under G neral Gatacre's committee in the beginning of the outbreak of plague, recounted the very valuable services rendered by Dr. Dadyburjor during the very trying times of the plague, and eulogised him for his untiring zeal and energy in carrying out his arduous duties to the satisfaction both of the authorities and of the people. Professor Muller said he had heard with pleasure of the appointment of Dr. Dadyburjor as Medical Officer in charge of the C. Ward, in recognition of the services he had rendered. Mr. Oliveira next dwelt on the many good qualities of the worthy doctor, especially his sympathy with the poor which had won for him the esteem of all. Dr. Dadyburjor replied, thanking the committee for the honour they had done him. He was then garlanded and presented with a silver cup. Three cheers were called for by Mr. F. A. Fernandez in honour of Dr. Dadyburjor, and were heartily given. After partaking of light refreshments the assembly dispersed.

NOTES FROM DIU.

OUR Correspondent, writing on the 3rd instant, says :—During the last ten days we have had a round of festivities, commencing with the arrival of his Excellency the Governor's wife, on the 26th ultimo, who returned from Lisbon after an absence of twelve months, together with her only daughter, both being in excellent health. Madame Mellita is very popular on this side, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen had met at the bunder to give her a hearty welcome, the first to meet her being Captain Monro, the Governor. The day was observed as a gala day, and the town was illuminated in honor of the event. This festival was followed by another on the 25th, the birth anniversary of the Governor. At 2 p.m. his Excellency received at the Palace a number of officials and others who had congregated there to felicitate and wish him every prosperity, "ad multos annos." In the evening there was a select dinner party at Government House, followed by a dance. His Excellency is one of the best Governors we have had, hence his immense popularity. The sanitary condition of the country is tolerably good, but of late strong north-easterly winds have been blowing which have produced several cases of pneumonia and bronchitis. Yesterday was the 3rd centenary of the conquest of this fort and a royal salute announced the event.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Aston presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, and resumed the trial of following case :—

THE ALLEGED FORGERY CASE.

Rewabai, a Hindu woman, the co-accused in the recent forgery case, was charged with bringing a false charge against one Gabruchand Vastachand with intent to cause harm, aiding and abetting in the forging of a document, and using as genuine a forged document, Mr. Jardine, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The accused was not defended.

Some more witnesses were examined, and Mr. Jardine closed the case for the prosecution sooner than was expected. He did not consider it necessary to call the rest of the witnesses, but offered any of them for cross-examination by the accused.

Mr. Jardine, in addressing the jury on behalf of the prosecution, said that it must have been proved to their satisfaction that the accused had brought a false charge against one Gabruchand Vastachand with intent to ruin him, and that she was instigated to take the proceedings by Leheruchand Dayachand. That false charge was based on a pledged note alleged to have been signed by Gabruchand, but it was proved that Gabruchand was not in Bombay at the time he was alleged to have signed the document, and he had denied that the signature on the paper was his. The learned counsel said that the document was a forged one, the result of a conspiracy formed by Leheruchand Dayachand, who was on intimate terms with the wife of Gabruchand, and others for the purpose of ruining Gabruchand. The accused had acted as a tool in the hands of the conspirators, but that fact did not remove her from the penal section of the Code. The accused had aided and abetted in the forgery, and had used the document as genuine, because she had based her case on that document, and had put it in support of her case, and had sworn that it was signed by Gabruchand in her presence.

His Lordship, in summing up the case, said that from the evidence for the prosecution it appeared that the accused was not a principal, but was more than anything else a dupe in the hands of other persons. She admitted that she was induced by other persons in bringing a false charge against Gabruchand. It was only necessary for the jury to find whether she became an instrument in the hands of others in bringing a false charge, whereby wrongful loss was caused to Gabruchand; and whether she engaged in a conspiracy to cause loss to him. Gabruchand had told the jury that there was much ill-feeling against him on the part of Leheruchand, who had improper relations with his wife. With regard to the evidence of Gordhan Gopal and others who were accomplices in the case, his Lordship said it was to be received with the usual care and caution. With reference to the accused's statement in court that she was a tool in the hands of others, his Lordship asked the jury to consider how far, in their opinion, it was consistent with the course of human conduct in general. His Lordship reviewed the evidence in the case at considerable length to enable the jury to draw their own inferences therefrom.

The jury, after a short consultation, unanimously found the prisoner guilty on two of the counts of the indictment, and not guilty on others, with a recommendation to mercy.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoner that the jury had found her guilty of bringing a false charge and passing a false document as genuine. She had apparently been a tool in the hands of others, and the jury had recommended her to mercy. She was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

The Court then adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 10.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TRAVIL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

662-02—Kanga and P—Maganlal Vithbukhandas vs Sittaram Nathmal—Tyabjee D and Co.

Long Causes.

339-02—Tayabjee D and Co—Lillathar Dhalloo and another Motabhoy Mulla Essabhai—Thakordas and Co—Part heard.

287-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—N C Macleod vs Hajee Sidick Hajee Hassum—Jamsetjee and K.

415-95—Payne G S and M—Jacob Hajee Ebrahim Cohan and others vs The Tokio Marine Ins Co Ld—Smitham B and N. Not to be called on till 10th instant.

337-02—Sinclair B and N—Ranchunder Waman and other vs Wasudeo Waman and vs Manhookhbas J and N (For P stponement).

398-02—Ma sook

ARMY CLOTHING

PURE WOOL GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

EVERY DEPARTMENT

OF

MANUFACTURE

from the Raw Wool to the Finished Article done within our Works.

No German or other imported Yarn used by us for either Weaving or Knitting.

Government Regulation Qualities always in process. Special Regimental Patterns Matched.

THE

NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

PAUSE! ORDER AND PROCURE.

WHAT we offer you. SECURITY in your homes; Immunity from thefts. The circumvention of Rambux. All these blessings "on airth" are contained in a suite of our Domestic padlocks. Six in number, four Lever, solid brass, steel shackles, imperial guard. Each having a non-interchangeable key, and the suite a Master Key in duplicate to pass all. Absolutely proof against picks and tampering. Price Rs. 10 only.

Apply to

J. H. JOHNSON & Co.,

Pioneer Lockworks, Aligarh, N.-W. P.

WARDEN & CO.,

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

BASEL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,

"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,

WHITE GLAZED TILES,

NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,

MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, Working, Drawings, and Estimates furnished on Application.

WARDEN & Co.,

7, BUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

PIN HEAD AND OLD GOLD

CIGARETTES.

PRIZES GOLD FILLED, SILVER, NICKLE WATCHES, ALUMINIUM CIGARETTE CASE AND PLAYING CARDS,

ARE ON VIEW AT

MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co.,

TOBACCONISTS,

Sitaram Building, next to Crawford Markets, and 193, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

Back and Front Pieces of above Cigarette Packets to be returned to the

AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY,

95, CLIVE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THE

BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

STOCK & SHOW ROOMS,

9-11, MEDOWS STREET,

BOMBAY.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d.* to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy To non-subscribers Rs. 2.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

MUFF CHAIN and GUARDS

with Beads, Pearls, Stones, etc.

MUFF CHAINS and GUARDS with SLIDES

Slides:

plain or with settings.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. MACINN SAYS—

If a man suffers with nervo-vital debility, weakness or incapability, he becomes discontented, unhappy, and loses the energy and push so necessary to success in life; that lost or failing vitality causes untold misery to both married and single men. By his scientific exclusive methods of treatment he guarantees a cure and restoration to health and vigour. Age or cause no impediment. No failures. 30 years' experience. All special complaints, Blood, Skin, Bladder, Kidneys, Hydrocele, Rupture, Varicocele. Piles, etc., treated with skill and success by Dr. MAGINN, M.D., L.M.C., L.S.B., M.E., U.S.A. Registered and licensed by Medical Board of United States Government. Successful cures by correspondence. All letters answered. Strictest confidence. Address: J. A. MAGINN, M.D., 61, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta.

PIANOS

BY

ALL THE LEADING MAKERS,

Special terms for Cash

or

Monthly Payments.

S. ROSE & CO.,

FORT, BOMBAY.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C,

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

7, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

FOR the Greater Convenience of our Constituents, and in order to be in Closer Proximity to our STEAM PRINTING WORKS,

THE EDITORIAL AND COMMERCIAL OFFICES

OF THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE

Will shortly be removed and located together in the same Block as

REUTER'S TELEGRAM OFFICES

(NEXT MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS).

ADVERTISEMENTS AND ORDERS FOR PRINTING

WILL BOTH BE RECEIVED AT THE GENERAL OFFICES, REUTER'S BUILDING, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1903.

INDIA AS A WINTER RESORT.

"EASTWARD the tide of fashion wends its way, and the exodus from our shores, towards the end of autumn, of people of means and leisure to spend the winter months in India, is each year more marked." Thus Mr. Eustace A. Reynolds Ball writes in an article in the "New Liberal Review." Mr. Reynolds-Ball poses as an authority on the Mediterranean, and regards a trip to India as merely a phase of the "wintering in the south" craze carried a little beyond the limits of the conventional visit to Egypt or the Riviera. The Riviera is common place and hackneyed. Algiers and the Canaries are slow and invalidish. Tangier is only semi-civilised, and Egypt, with its incomparable climate, is getting too crowded and too tourist-ridden. All that Mr. Reynolds-Ball writes of the Mediterranean may be absolutely true. The only objection we have to what he says of the exodus from England to India is that it is not. The exodus of people of means and leisure to spend the winter months in India has been less marked for several years past. The present season has been an exceptional one, for it brought numerous guests of the Viceroy and other highly-placed officials with a specific object in view, and that object fulfilled, our visitors fled precipitately. Instead of spending three or even four months with us they spent just as many weeks. And seeing that the week's fatal plague record, returned the day after they left, was close on twenty-five thousand we can scarcely marvel at it. India welcomes them. Anglo-India is enthusiastic over them for they bring with them pretty toilettes, healthful roses and the odour of the old country we call Home and spell with a capital. But we know too well that the number is yearly smaller, and has been so since plague became our cold weather visitor, with certain famine to follow. Mr. Ball's sentiments do him credit, and perhaps *his* advocacy of a pleasant winter climate under the British flag with a thorough change of scene will be productive of a keener interest in us. India has long been a touring-ground for sportsmen, the long vacation tourists and the faddist M. P., but the writer forsakes the region of strict accuracy when he says it has taken or is taking the place of Algeria or Egypt as the world's winter playground. We are afraid that either Mr. Ball has not verified his statements before giving them utterances or that he is judging entirely by the present season's exceptional results. We do not regard the couple of hundred excursionists who came here this season as belonging to the race of globe-trotters we see from year to year, but as of a class apart—casual tripsters who came merely to see the "greatest show on earth," who saw nothing of India but the Durbar and the Taj; who never came to India before in their lives and never will again.

And some of those who came, travelled with their eyes shut or with the days so marked out beforehand that they could do India as our American cousins do Europe—Paris in a day and Rome in two hours. One such arrived in Bombay a few days before Christmas and left the same evening for Delhi. "What; not going to put in a few days in Bombay?" asked a friend who had come down to meet him. "No," was the reply. "They tell me Bombay is the Liverpool of the East, with only mills and docks; so I'm going on at once." "Then you'll put in a day or two when you return," protested the Anglo-Indian. "No," said he, "I'm going round the world and leave Calcutta on Monday week for Rangoon and then on to China." That is the kind of man who writes a book on the country, its people and institutions, with philosophical notes on its religion and manners and customs. If Mr. Ball means to encourage that class of visitor we trust he will abandon the idea. We have too many of them already. His intention is good, we believe, but if the tourist before setting out fail to dip deeper into the mysteries than Mr. Ball assists him to he will find himself hopelessly stranded. He advises tripsters to avoid making more than a few days' stay in Bombay, Madras, or Calcutta, and spend most of their time in the Punjab or the United Provinces. But generally speaking we are with him when he says that for real invalids India is altogether unsuited; semi or quasi-invalids with due precautions as to locality, regimen, etc., will probably benefit by a winter sojourn, while ordinary travellers, provided they follow a few commonsense rules about diet and clothing, will probably benefit by a winter sojourn in India. But they must not accept all Mr. Ball says in detail. He tells the reader that no Anglo-Indian has a good word for the hotels. Few Anglo-Indians have a good word for anything. He only heard of one hotel in Bombay, for example, two in Calcutta, and two in Madras. Yet Bombay has four and a fifth in building—hotels which, with whatever faults are inseparable from native attendance, cannot anywhere be equalled at the price; and he speaks of "Messrs. King and Co. and Messrs. Cook" in a vague sort of way, ignoring Grindlay Groom, William Watson, and Latham, omitting to tell us that he means King, King and Co. and Thomas Cook and Son and that they are agents who can do anything and everything for the tourist he may wish, not merely the proprietors of servants' registry offices.

Mr. Ball has undoubtedly travelled much in Southern Europe and in Egypt and Palestine. We wish he had his information concerning India at first-hand. If he had he would not tell his readers that a railway compartment is fitted with a shower-bath, filled with iced-water. Nor would he have held forth on the advantages of being a "civilian" when about to take a railway journey. Something he says about the lack of sympathy between natives and Europeans is not quite original, quoting Mr. G. W. Steevens "a mere traveller, no doubt, but one with a trained insight into motive and character and a wide experience of men and cities, East and West." But there is no greater lack of sympathy between Europeans and natives than between natives and natives. That is a matter which the mere traveller cannot expect to appreciate. The more rigorously he closes his eyes to the things he cannot understand the less is he likely to do harm. Natives of one caste give those of another as much "sea-room" as possible. They are acquainted with one another and meet together in business. But apart from that they do not associate—except on the most rare occasions and in the most superficial manner. How then can it be expected that they will associate freely with Europeans or Europeans with them. Earnest efforts have been made and are continuously being made to promote a better understanding between rulers and ruled. But the one great obstacle against our breaking down caste in this country is that caste distinctions are as punctiliously observed among Europeans as they are among natives. Those who set up as guides to the tourist in this country cannot assist us in any way. When a man has taken a trip from Bombay to Calcutta, via Agra and Delhi, he vainly imagines he can write a book on India and frequently does so. When he has sojourned here for ten or a dozen years he finds that he has scarcely begun to understand either the people or their institutions, and is still in abysmal ignorance as to the aims and aspirations of the countless divisions and sub-divisions of caste. Let the tourist regard India as a health-resort by all means. He can count on a hearty welcome whenever he comes and wherever he goes. But in the name of all that is rational let him refrain from meddling in any of the complex entanglements he is confronted with lest he make himself ridiculous.

THE BLACK LIST.

IT is pleasing to note that in the Metropolis at any rate care and tact is being exercised in the administration of the new Habitual Drunkards Act. Although at first sight it appeared that this measure would occasion more friction than benefit, it seems extremely likely that at least a portion of the purpose sought for by the promoters of the measure will be attained. The most difficult part of the new programme was recognised to be the proper manipulation of the Black List on which the names of habitual drunkards are to be placed for the information of the keepers of licensed houses and of the general public. The "habitual drunkard" class as a whole are not likely to inspire admiration or envy on the part of any one with whom they may come in contact; it is to be feared that they are more often condemned and ridiculed. But although legislation as a rule does not allow for sentiment or for charitable feeling, it is quite obvious that in this case some departure must be made from the strict working of ordinary justice, and humanity must be allowed a place in the administration of the Act. There is a feeling of repugnance against the pillorying in public places even of habitual drunkards. There is little doubt that to publicly advertise the fact that certain individuals belonged to this class would be the surest way of killing every germ of self-respect they might possess. For the guidance of metropolitan publicans these descriptions of those who have been convicted of habitual drunkenness are distributed to publicans, and in some cases portraits have been supplied. Publicans are told to keep this list out of sight and to use it for their guidance and their guidance alone. They are on no account to insinuate to the individual whose name is upon the list that they are aware of this fact, and only when the habitual drankard makes himself so troublesome that no other device will serve to get rid of him is the Black List to be produced. The public are also asked to use tactful care in dealing with these unfortunate members of the community, and altogether the London Bench appear to have taken a very proper view of the spirit of the Act. It is to be hoped that in the large provincial centres the same consideration will be shown. If all the benches of the country follow the example of London there can hardly be any doubt that the new measure will be fraught with a considerable amount of success. One very striking fact has been revealed in connection with the compilation of the Black List in London. The number of women whose names are to be found upon that document are three times as numerous as those of the men. This is a circumstance of sad significance, and one to which the Temperance Societies of Great Britain would do well to pay some attention.

THE COMMERCE OF FRENCH INDIAN PORTS.

THE statistics relating to the trade of the French possessions in India, which have recently been published, show that the commerce of the French ports of this country has been subjected to rather different circumstances from those which have surrounded the trade of British India during the past five years. The plague and the famine influenced the trade of French India in much the same way as that of the remainder of the country, but the effect does not appear to have been either so severe or so lasting. Thus the total of foreign trade fell in 1898 to about Rs. 10,00,000 only to rise again in 1899 to over Rs. 20,00,000. It fell in the succeeding year to Rs. 11,00,000, but advanced in the last official year for which statistics are available to over twenty-five lakhs of rupees. The same phenomenon was noticeable in respect of the coasting trade of the French ports. That department of commerce fluctuates in identically the same way. At the present time, if the figures teach anything at all, they show that the trade of these ports is steadily on the increase, and that it has a tendency to become a very valuable asset for French Traders and the French Government. For as is to be expected, by far the bulk of the export trade of French India goes direct to France. Of the twenty-three lakhs of rupees which were represented last year by the export sea-borne trade no less than seventeen lakhs went to France. The United Kingdom took about a lakh and a half of this commerce, and the bulk of it went from Pondicherry. In the same way the coasting trade is just as exclusively French. Out of three and a half lakhs of rupees of trade two lakhs and three-quarters was done with French ports alone—the rest going to British Indian ports. Great Britain and British Indian ports are collectively responsible for over two-fifths of the import trade, but this although on the increase is practically insignificant. On the whole it cannot be said that Great Britain and British India make much out of the Indian French possessions. Indeed, considering the situation of the French ports the figures are remarkable.

THE P. & O. Company's s.s. Persia with the outward mails of the 30th ultimo left Aden at 10 a. m. yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Saturday next.

ALTHOUGH H. H. the Nizam evidently feels a good deal of interest in the doings of "stripes" whether he be in the jungle or in the circus tent he has up to the present very little sympathy with or affection for him. On Sunday night at the circus he again spent some time in examining Gus Burn's big tiger "Duke." He was so much interested in this magnificent animal that Mr. Love hazarded an enquiry as to whether he would like to pat him "Pat him?" replied his Highness, brusquely. "No. I'd like to put an ounce of lead into him." But Mr. Love's respect for Indian princes did not extend to sacrificing "Duke" to the sporting instinct of the Nizam.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS returned to duty yesterday as Chief Justice of Bombay and presided with the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty in the first division court on the Appellate Side. Sir Lawrence had been on special duty as president of the Commission appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the causes of the deaths of certain persons, which were alleged to have taken place at a village in the Punjab after their being inoculated with the plague prophylactic lymph. Mr. M. H. Starling, who acted as a Judge of the High Court during the absence of the Chief Justice, has reverted to the office of Clerk of the Crown.

THE General Officer Commanding, accompanied by a Staff Officer, will proceed to Baroda on inspection duty by the mail train to-day evening, returning on the morning of Friday, the 13th idem. Colonel W. H. Riddell, Assistant Adjutant General, Bombay District, the next senior officer, will command the Garrison of Bombay during the absence of the General Officer Commanding. Two salutes of 9 guns each will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 7 a.m., on Wednesday and Friday, the 11th and 13th instant, respectively, to announce the departure and return of the General Officer Commanding.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 17th January 1903, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1902 of 90,885 maunds with an increase of Rs. 9,845 in the earnings.

THE "Madras Mail" says:—We learn that an official announcement on the subject of the Administration of the Berars may be expected to issue shortly. Most probably the arrangement will be to make over the Berars to the Bombay Presidency, which has the same Land Revenue system and to transfer Sind to the Punjab, the Punjab Chief Court then deputing a couple of its Judges to take up the Karachi cases.

THAT strange case in which a man passing under the Hindu name of Chiman was claimed as husband and brother, respectively, by two Mahomedan women and two men from the Punjab, while he has for some time been enjoying the patrimony of a wealthy Hindu at Sukkur, where he also married a Hindu, is to be tried "de novo." The City Magistrate of Sukkur before whom the case was first heard, discharged the man on the ground that though the statement of the Punjabis was correct, and he was not identical with the boy Chiman who had disappeared from Sukkur 14 years ago, yet he had not committed any offence by entering a Hindu family and taking a Hindu wife, because he had not done so of his own accord but was in a manner forced by the relations of the missing boy who, being struck by his remarkable resemblance to the latter, insisted that he was the same. The District Magistrate, Mr. H. C. Mules, being dissatisfied with the decision has ordered a re-trial by the Assistant Collector and sub-Divisional Magistrate of Sukkur, before whom the case is now proceeding. It will necessarily take some time to dispose of, as no less than forty witnesses are to be examined on behalf of the prosecution. All the Sukkur relations of the accused have disowned him except his wife.

COLONEL MELLISS, V.C., who has been severely injured by a lion, but is now making good progress towards recovery, has had in his career several narrow escapes from death. Perhaps the most thrilling was when, more than a couple of years ago, he earned his V.C., while serving with the West African Frontier Force in Ashanti. Colonel, then Major Melliss, seeing the natives massing in the neighbouring bush, collected a few stray men and charged boldly into the enemy. One Ashanti fired at the party, and, but for a sword thrust, the Major would assuredly have been killed. As the two men rolled over, a second native shot the officer through the foot, producing a wound that paralyzed the whole limb. Despite the injury, the gallant charge of Major Melliss effectually checked the Ashantis, and enabled the Sikhs to follow and disperse the enemy.

THE King Edward VII., our largest battleship, at present on the stocks at Devonport, is to have a Royal launching in June next, when the Prince and Princess of Wales are to pay a visit to the West Country. The keel-plate of this battleship was laid by his Majesty the King in March last year, when the battleship Queen was launched at Devonport by the Queen from the same slip on which the King Edward VII. is being constructed. As the King Edward VII. is the only battleship of the class being built in a Government dockyard and bearing Royal nomenclature, as well as having had her keel-plate laid by the personality of her title, it has been felt that no one of lesser degree than a Prince or Princess could fittingly officiate at such an important ceremony as the launching. Their Royal Highnesses are to visit Truro in connection with the dedication of the new nave in the cathedral there at the end of June, and the visit to the West will be made additionally interesting by her Royal Highness performing the christening ceremony of the new battleship.

A GOOD story is going the round of St. Martin's-le-Grand at the expense of Sir George Murray. It seems that the ladies of the Postal Order Branch had asked the secretary for more lock-up cloak cupboards. That guardian of the public purse deferred the consideration of the demand pending a personal inspection of the accommodation already existing. One day Sir George abruptly ascended to the select floor occupied by the lady clerks, causing a flutter of excitement. There Sir George surveyed the forest of coatpegs, and, knight though he be, he expressed his unvarnished opinion that there was no need for cloak cupboards, and, above all, that the alleged need for lock-up cupboards was absurd in the extreme. It is not on record that this harsh verdict dimmed any bright eyes, but there was compensation in the sequel. After returning to his private room, Sir George found occasion to leave it for a few moments. In his absence his overcoat disappeared from the accustomed place—a chair-back. The bell was rung; the messenger appeared. "Your coat, sir? Know nothing about it, sir. Nobody been to see you this afternoon, sir." High and low went the hue and cry—the Secretary's coat had been stolen! The matter is being investigated by the Confidential Inquiry Director, but there are now few hopes that Sir George's coat will be found. The Postal Order ladies, however, expect to receive cloak cupboards daily.

SORTING AMERICA-BOUND IMMIGRANTS.

HOW THE U. S. KEEPS OUT UNDESIRABLES.

[BY FREDERIC COLEMAN.]

IN addition to the great precautions that are taken by the Immigration Bureau of the United States against the entry of undesirable aliens into America, that country has splendidly protected itself against foreign criminals, paupers, and immigrants who are physically or otherwise unfit as material out of which good citizens may be evolved.

This protection originated in the laws which provide that the steamship company which takes an immigrant to America must return him, at its own expense, to the port from which he came, should he be refused admission into the United States. The Government has even greater hold on the steamship lines than this, for should an immigrant, within one year after arrival, become a charge on the State, the company which brought him must take him whence he came.

It is but natural that when confronted by such conditions as these the great transportation lines should take the sorting of the immigrants most seriously. Consequently the foreigner who sets sail for "the promised land" in the Western Hemisphere—for such it seems to him—has already undergone a rigid and searching examination as to his ability to meet the requirements of the American Immigration Bureau.

A fair example of the methods by which the steamship companies protect themselves, and bring themselves into accord with the demands of the Immigration Bureau, and the health authorities of both American and foreign seaports, who keep a sharp eye on immigration, is to be found in Eydtkuhnen, one of the largest towns on the German frontier. Here, writes Mr. Frederic Coleman in the "Pall Mall Gazette," four great Continental steamship companies have established what are called control stations. These control stations are a sort of receiving office for the Russian immigrant bound for America. The rigid examination and close inspection of each immigrant at the control stations at Edytkuhnen, which are under the supervision of the German authorities, are the means of preventing many would-be immigrants from ever leaving Russia, and thus saves them the expense and the bitterer disappointment which they would experience if rejected in New York after journeying thousands of miles in search of a new home. Not for short of twenty thousand Russian immigrants pass through the control-stations at Eydtkuhnen every year.

When the immigrants arrive at the railway station they are at once taken in hand by an official representing the steamship line over which they are to travel. He bundles them out of the station, bag and baggage, like a flock of frightened sheep, nine-tenths of them expressing the quintessence of wonder and timidity. He takes them to the company's lodging-house, a commodious building furnished with severe simplicity, but marvellously clean withal and here they spend the night.

On the following day comes the ordeal. The company's official looks carefully over their papers to note that all is correct, calls out the names, arranges them in some sort of order, and when finally sure that none is missing and all is ready for the next step, he leads them to the control station, where the examiners await their arrival.

The method of procedure is not soothing to the timid. They go through the gate in the high board fence, locked securely when they have passed its portals, down past the long rows of wooden buildings and into the presence of a man with eyes that seem to look into their very hearts.

No time does he lose, that keen-eyed surgeon. A lightning glance runs over the group. A sharp order is passed. Off come the head-coverings, and the garments are thrown open at the neck. Down the line goes the surgeon, beginning at the top. He taps them over the heart, he peers into their uprolled eyelids, he scrutinizes their hair closely; in short, he makes a careful preliminary examination.

It is heartbreaking business for the immigrants, for there are half a dozen tragedies in every line. Poor old eyes that have served their master well enough to allow him to gather together, by dint of years of toil, his passage money to a fairer land are the cause of his return, Russia-ward, on the morrow with a leaden heart. Some hereditary disease, all unknown to the sufferer, comes between lover and maid. Some malady that has seemed so slight an ill, stops the father of some family whose three generations are outward-bound together, and many a mother has turned back with bitter despair to live out her life alone, barred from the strong young land which has proved a heaven to her sturdy sons.

But to pass the keen-eyed surgeon is but the commencement of the ordeal. Those who are passed as accepted are directed to a room where their outer clothing is piled in great heaps, and where checks are given them for their money and valuables, should they possess any. These checks, mere tin tags, are hung about their necks on string. Then the women go into one room and the men into another, where they are told to bathe, while their outer clothing is undergoing a process of disinfection in a big steam box.

Here is made the most searching examination of all, while they are stripped. If they pass this safely, they may have little fear of being sent back from the doorway of the land across the sea on account of any physical ill. Their baths over, and their clothing fumigated, they dress and go to the office of the company, where they settle for their steamship tickets, and then await the coming of the official who will put them on board the train that is to take them to the port of embarkation.

At last they entrain and start for Hamburg or Bremen, or whatever may be their destination. The railway journey is not over-comfortable, but there is one point of importance in connection with it, and that is that they are locked in their cars and as jealously guarded as though they were being sent to America against their will, and not longing to escape from the older world to the new. More cars are added to their train—cars loaded with emigrants from Russia, from Austria, and from Poland; and when they are at last told they have reached their journey's end, they find themselves at some great seaport where buildings have been erected for their especial benefit at an immense cost, where they are isolated from all the world except their fellow-emigrants, and kept in what seems unheard-of luxury to them at an extremely modest price, until a sufficient number have been gathered together to make a shipload. Finally, the day comes when they are taken aboard some great liner, and their voyage to America is truly begun.

It would be difficult to imagine a system of greater precaution than has been adopted by the great Continental lines for the sorting of immigrants. The great hostelries called Auswanderer-Hallen, in the German ports, are almost perfect in their appointments. The one in Hamburg cost the company which built it nearly £60,000, and the one in Bremen was almost as expensive. At Havre, France, too, is an equally elaborate system of examination and subsequent isolation, which saves the American Government a wonderful amount of trouble. At Havre the immigrants from Asiatic and European Turkey, from Greece, from Southern Russia, from Austria and from Italy are sent across the Atlantic, and it may well be believed that these need a rare lot of sorting.

As a result of all this effort on the part of the transportation companies, the immigrants dumped on Ellis Island and placed in the hands of the Immigration Bureau are a class, for the most part, that is good material from which to construct citizens.

But even after all this care in sorting, thousands of immigrants are refused admission by the American authorities on Ellis Island every year. Further, some are passed and watched, who do not turn out satisfactorily, and these are expelled as undesirable. Truly it is no easy matter for alien poor to emigrate to America.

The law in America provides that no contract labour shall be sent to the United States from outside its boundaries. To make the evasion of this law difficult, the Immigration Bureau refuse admission to all immigrants whose passage money is paid by others than themselves, or who are in any way assisted to make the journey to America, unless it can be clearly proven that such immigrants do not come as contract labour, and do not belong to any of the prohibited classes.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN SOUTH AFRICA

HIS MISSION ACCOMPLISHED.

LORD MILNER TO STAY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at a banquet, at Bloemfontein, said it was a comfort to think that the object of his mission had been accomplished beyond his expectations. He hoped and believed that Lord Milner would stay a long time in South Africa to witness the full fruition of his great policy.

SOCIETY ISLANDS DEVASTATED.

TIDAL WAVE AND HURRICANE.

A THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

A tidal wave and a hurricane swept the Society Islands on the 13th ultimo.

A thousand natives perished.

Eighty of the islands were devastated.

UNITED STATES AND THE TRUST.

RESTRICTIVE LEGISLATION.

BILL PASSES THE ASSEMBLY.

The American House of Assembly has passed an Anti-Trust Bill requiring great industrial combinations to disclose their Articles of Incorporation and Financial Composition and Conditions.

The Bill prescribes restrictions and penalties.

Strenuous efforts are being made to induce the Senate to reject the Bill.

THE MACEDONIA TROUBLE.

PROSPECTS OF A CAMPAIGN.

TURKISH TROOPS TO BE MOBILISED.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

The Turkish War Ministry is preparing for the mobilisation of troops in view of contingencies in Macedonia.

THE VENEZUELA NEGOTIATIONS.

ANXIETY TO FINISH THE BUSINESS.

Negotiations regarding Venezuela continue, but contradictory information renders the present phase of the negotiations obscure. One point is clear and that is every one is desirous of finishing the matter which has been retarded by Mr. Bowen's peculiar methods of negotiating.

THE CONDITION OF INDIA.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON'S SPEECH.

INDIA'S HELP TO THE EMPIRE.

In his speech at Bradford Lord George Hamilton also said that India deserved well of this country. Despite agricultural distress she had never ceased spontaneous efforts to help in Imperial enterprise. He hoped in the course of the next few years there would be a steady development of agriculture and commerce in India.

THE FAR EAST.

A BELGIAN CONCESSION.

It is stated at Brussels that Belgium has obtained a concession north of Tientsin on the right bank of the Peiho.

AMERICA AND THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

THE FEELING IN THE SOUTH.

SENATOR ROOT'S PUZZLE.

Senator Root, the American Secretary for War, speaking in New York, said that America would have to face the changed feeling in the south where the Black is denied the right to aspire to the highest American citizenship. That right was formerly unquestioned, but the White will soon succeed in excluding the Black from all offices in the south. "Our first attempt," said Mr. Root, "on behalf of the Black has failed, and the question is what to do, and it should occupy the greatest thought of the greatest minds of the country."

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEBRUARY 9.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Persia, with the English mails of the 20th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 10 a.m to-day, and the steamer Australia for Colombo and Australia at 11 a.m. to-day.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

FEBRUARY 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicholas interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 9th February 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	7	3	2 p.m.	27	55
Teheran	9	2	22 p.m.	—	27
Suez	9	12	55 p.m.	—	52

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 9th February, 1903.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time, H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	42	0	3
" Karachi	0	43	0	5
" Madras	0	44	0	6

THE NEW EDUCATION ACT IN ENGLAND.

RADICALS RECOMMEND EVASION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 9.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman," dated London, the 7th instant, states :—

At a Liberal conference on the new Education Act, yesterday, Mr. Lloyd George at the head of the Extremists carried a resolution recommending Education Authorities to evade the law in spite of protests from Lord Spencer and the Moderates. The "Daily Chronicle" supports Lord Spencer, but the "Daily News" and the "Morning Leader" are for the Extremists.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

NEW MAJOR-GENERALS.

The "Indian Daily News" states that the rank of Major-General is now to be conferred upon General Officers commanding first class districts, the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, Inspector-General of Cavalry, Inspector-General of Artillery, Inspector-General of Volunteers, Director-General of Ordnance, Director-General of Supply and Transport, Director-General of Military Works, and the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

"RAGGING" IN THE ARMY.

THE GRENADIERS' SCANDAL.

SUBALTERN COLLAPSES UNDER ROUGH USAGE.

COL. KINLOCH EXONERATED.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily News," dated London, the 8th instant, states :—

Some particulars of the "ragging" incident in the Grenadier Guards have now been made public, and there is much surprise at the gravity of the offence. Besides the Marquis of Douro, who is a son of the Duke of Wellington, formerly of the same regiment, the Master of Belhaven, and Lieutenant Gower were "ragged" One of the young men collapsed under the violence of a flogging.

Lord Roberts, while requesting Colonel Kinloch to resign, simultaneously exonerated him privately.

Lieutenant Hollinshead-Blundell's resignation is unconnected with the "ragging."

THE CROWN PRINCESS OF SAXONY.

The request of the Crown Princess of Saxony to visit her sick child has been refused.

THE LONDON TRAFFIC PROBLEM.

A Royal Commission has been appointed to consider the problem of London locomotion.

THE PROPOSED WIDENING OF THE WICKET.

MAJORITY OF COUNTIES OPPOSED.

Nine counties are against the proposal to widen the wicket, three are for it, and one is neutral.

THE GERMAN CONSULATE-GENERAL.

It is understood that Baron Von Sternberg will not return to India. His permanent successor in the important appointment of Consul-General for Germany at Calcutta and Simla has not yet been appointed.

DROWNING FATALITY.

An inquest was held here to-day on the body of Mr. H. Foreman, engineer of the steamer Culna, who accidentally fell overboard from a boat, and was drowned, while going back to the ship on Saturday night.

SIR MONTAGUE TURNER.

THROWN FROM HIS HORSE.

Sir Montague Turner, the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, was thrown from his horse here this morning, breaking his collar bone.

LORD ELCHO.

Lord Elcho leaves Calcutta for Hyderabad to-night.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Colonel Greany, Civil Surgeon, Poona, succeeds the late Colonel Dane at Karachi.

Colonel J. Macloghry officiates as Principal Medical Officer, Aden.

Major Pinto from leave becomes Medical Officer of the 29th Burma Infantry.

THE MADRAS RAILWAYS COMMISSION.

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 9.

The Madras Railways Broad-gauge Connection Commission tours over the railways of the Presidency before sitting to take evidence at Madras. Mr Anderson joins at Arkonam from Bombay on the 17th instant. Sir Allan Arthur will not tour with the Commission. It sits at Madras on the 25th and following days to record evidence.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 9.

Three of the Presidency Commands fall vacant in the ordinary course next autumn, Sir George Wolseley and Sir Robert Low vacating at the end of October and Sir George Luc at the beginning of November.

Colonel Good, Director of the Army Remount Department, completes his five years' tenure next May.

We are glad to hear that Major-General Hill, Inspector-General of Volunteers, who has been dangerously ill at Meerut, is now somewhat better.

CYCLING ACCIDENT ON THE GHATS.

As Mr. J. Humphrey, junior, was bicycling from Igatpuri to Bombay on Sunday morning he lost control of his machine at a rough part of the road below the Ghat, the bicycle coming in contact with some rocks. Mr. Humphrey was badly thrown sustaining a fracture of both bones of one leg above the ankle. It was found extremely difficult to induce the natives along the road to render any assistance, and Mr. Humphrey's companion who had come from Igatpuri with him had to ride a distance of nine miles before he could get any means of carrying the injured man to the nearest railway station, and even that had to be accomplished by strenuous bargaining with the natives. Mr. Humphrey was at last got to Bombay and St. George's Hospital about five o'clock. His leg was set, and we are glad to hear that he is going on well.

FATAL INOCULATION IN THE PUNJAB.

CLOSE OF THE OFFICIAL INQUIRY.

The Special Commission appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the deaths of nineteen men in the Punjab after plague inoculation has been formally closed by Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the President, the evidence of numerous scientific gentlemen at the Laboratory, Government House, Parel, having been taken. The Commissioners will now prepare their report and submit it to the Government of India. It is stated, but we do not know with how much truth, that it will disapprove of the introduction of the new process of manufacture of serum which was made in order to supply the urgent demands of the Punjab Government.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT DUNERA.

The hired transport Duners, Captain J. Smith, sailed yesterday for South Africa, via Colombo, with the following details :—1 officer and 1 man, West Surrey Regiment; 1 officer, Scottish Rifles; 2 officers, Northamptons; 1 officer and 1 lady, 3rd Dragoon Guards; 1 officer, S. W. Borderers; 1 officer Bedford; 125 non-commissioned officers and men, R. I. Regiment; 1 man, East Surrey; 1 man, 1 woman, K. R. Rifles; 1 man, 1 woman and 3 children, 2nd S. Lancashire; 3 men, Scottish Rifles; 1 man Civil Dept.; and Mr. S. P. Kruger. At Colombo she will embark Boer Burghers for conveyance to South Africa. The following are the names of the officers :—Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Garratt, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Captain Drew, Northampton; Lieut. Dodd, Scottish Rifles; Lieut. Wilson, S. W. Borderers; Lieut. Lenon, Bedfords; Lieut. Bromfield, Northampton Fusiliers; 2nd Lieut. Roberts, West Surrey Regt.; Lieut. Alston, Northampton Regt.; and Lieut C. D Myle, R. A. M. C.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

The hired transport Surada, Captain D. L. Nielson, sailed yesterday for Aden, and conveyed the No. 6 Mountain Battery, R. G. A., for Somaliland, comprising 5 officers, 1 warrant officer, 114 men British, 183 men natives, 1 store-keeper, 52 public and 41 private followers, 8 chargers, 231 mules, 6 ponies, 108 boxes of ammunition, and 6 guns. The troops and animals are brought to Bombay in two special troops trains from Deolali, arriving at the Prince's Dock at 3-30 and 5-10 p.m., respectively. The troops and animals were immediately detrained as they arrived, and the latter were sent on board through the gangways. The embarkation was completed shortly before 7 p.m. The men were medically inspected by Lieut. Betts, I.M.S., prior to their going on board. While alighting from the train a native soldier fell and fractured his left arm. Lieut. Betts, I.M.S., who was present at the Docks, attended the man and dressed his arm. Shortly after 7 p.m. the transport left the Docks and proceeded on the voyage. The names of the officers are :—Major J. C. Dowell, Captain A. Eldershall, Lieut. W. A. Macalpine Leny, Lieut J. Morrison, Lieut. E. A. Gainsford, and Assist.-Surgeon Wood, S. M. Dept. Captain Hudson Crawford, D.A.A.G., and Commander C. J. Kendall, R. I. M. supervised the embarkation. The work of shipping the baggage on board was superintended by Mr. Walker, Deputy Traffic Manager of the Port Trust. Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, K. C. M. G., D. S. O., commanding the Bombay District, and Captain W. S. Goodridge, R. N., Director Royal Indian Marine, visited the Dock during the evening.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

Still more attractions are announced at Harmston's Circus. On Friday evening a trick riding cycle contest will be held, and all the amateur trick cyclists of Bombay are invited to compete. In Calcutta these contests had a great vogue, and drew numerous competitors as well as crowds of spectators. Mr. Valdare will be the judge, and he will present a trophy to the winner. On Sunday H. H. the Nizam was again present with his staff and his zenana ladies at the circus, and he was hugely delighted with all he saw. He has invited Mr. Love, the manager, to visit Hyderabad with the circus, and the tour will therefore be extended at an early date to the Nizam's territory. Last night there was another enormous crowd, and people were turned away owing to lack of accommodation. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote accorded their patronage to the performance. All the turns were roundly applauded and the popularity of the entertainment still seems to be on the increase. It should not be forgotten that on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons matinee performances will be given for the special delectation of the children.

CRICKET.

JACOB SASSOON C. C. vs. THANA C. C.

A match between these Clubs was played on Sunday at Thana, and resulted in a win of nine wickets for the Jacob Sassoon C. C. The following are the scores :—

THANA C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr S F Shroff, c Deshmukh, b Pal	4	b A G Deshmukh	3
Mr K D Gupte l-b-w, b Pal	4	b A G Deshmukh	9
Mr B V Deshmukh (capt), c Deo, b Pal	24	c and b A G Deshmukh	5
Mr J D Shroff, b Pal	4	run out	1
Mr G L Kotwal, c Palkar, b Pal	0	b Deo	4
Mr R M Gupte, b Deo	0	b A G Deshmukh	0
Mr D V Deshmukh, c Bhapkar (junior), b Deo	8	c Anant, b A G Deshmukh	4
Mr M U Shaik, b Deo	5	b A G Deshmukh	6
Mr R V Bodas, c Pal, b Deo	2	not out	4
Mr R N Yadav, not out	0	c and b A G Deshmukh	2
Mr D S Chitre, b Pal	5	run out	0
Extras	6	Extras	4
Total	62	Total	42

JACOB SASSOON C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr M D Pal, b Shroff	34	not out	4
Mr M R Deo, b Shroff	6	not out	2
Mr Tulsiram, b B V Deshmukh	7	to bat	
Mr A G Deshmukh, c B V Shroff	1	b Shroff	0
Mr S R Bhapkar, b Shroff	0		
Mr R R Tipnis (capt), c Shroff, b Bodas	2		
Mr K G Palkar, b Shroff	0		
Mr Anant, b Chitre	27	To bat	
Mr Hormasjee, b Chitre	7		
Mr P R Bhapkar, c K D Gupte, b Shroff	1		
Mr R M Pradhan, not out	0		
Extras	13	Extras	1
Total	98	Total	7

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya presiding.

RESIGNATION OF A MEMBER.

On the motion of Mr. J. Baptista the following letter to the Municipal Secretary from Mr. F. T. Hutchinson, dated the 9th January, was recorded :—"Relating to your letter of the 8th instant, I write to explain that my absence from Corporation meetings has been due partly to ill-health, but chiefly to undue pressure of official work, and absence from Bombay on official duty. As I am again leaving Bombay to-night on official duty for a period of six weeks to two months, and as I find that pressure of my ordinary official duties quite prevents me from giving the attention to Municipal affairs that I should wish, I beg that my resignation of my seat upon the Corporation be accepted with effect from this date."

WILD BIRDS PROTECTION ACT.

The Corporation considered a letter to the President from Secretary to Government, General Department, dated the 9th January, stating that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council was pleased to confirm the rules framed by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay under the Wild Birds Protection Act XX of 1887, and that they would be published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" for general information.

On the motion of Mr. E. H. Aitkin it was resolved to forward the letter to the Commissioner with a request that he would give publicity to the rules.

CONSULTING ROOMS IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS.

The following letter from the Commissioner was considered :—"With reference to Corporation Resolution of the 8th September, 1902, requesting information as to whether it is a fact that the rooms of the Sir J. J. Hospital and other hospitals and charitable dispensaries in the City are used as consulting rooms by the Professors, &c., and if they are, whether full assessment for the premises cannot be charged, I have the honour to state that I understand that in some cases physicians in charge of hospitals and dispensaries see private patients there. I have instructed the Assessor and Collector to take such steps as can legally be taken in the matter of the Institutions assessed by him, and requested him to bring the subject to the notice of whoever may be appointed under Section 154 (2) of the Act to fix the amount payable by Government at the next quinquennial assessment."

On the motion of Mr. J. B. Petit the letter was recorded, and the Commissioner was requested to inform the Corporation as to what action the Assessor and Collector would take in the matter.

EXPERT OPINION ON WATER PIPES.

With reference to Corporation's resolution, dated the 8th January last, on the question of an expert opinion on steel and cast iron water pipes, the Commissioner forwarded a copy of the Executive Engineer's letter, and stated that it was believed that Mr. Mansergh's opinion was the best available, but the fee he required seemed high. Messrs. J. Mansergh and Son in reply to the Executive Engineer's letter, stated that they would be very glad to undertake to report for a fee of four hundred guineas, which would include any payments they might have to make for the special investigations and experiments which they quite thought might be desirable. The Executive Engineer in his letter to the Commissioner stated that the fee demanded by Mr. Mansergh was high compared to that demanded by Mr. Taylor, which was twenty-five guineas, but he (the Executive Engineer) was informed that Mr. Mansergh generally charged such high fees for giving his opinion.

Dr. N. N. Katrak moved that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation approved of Mr. Mansergh's opinion being taken on the question of the relative advantages of the steel and cast iron water pipes for a fee of £420 and that the Corporation would be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction the grant for the expenditure.

Several members spoke against the proposition, remarking that any opinion taken on the subject at the present stage would not be of any value.

Mr. E. H. Aitken moved an amendment to the effect that the matter be postponed to the next monthly meeting and that in the meantime the Water Engineer be asked to give his opinion through the Executive Engineer on the question of taking the expert advice.

Mr Alexander Mackenzie seconded the amendment, which was, after some discussion, carried.

RIGHT OF SKINNING DEAD ANIMALS.

Mr. James Macdonald moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee sanction be given under Section 93 (c) of the Municipal Act to the right of receiving and disposing of carcasses at Coorla being sold to Messrs Sally Mahomed Dharamsey and Co. for a period of one year for Rs. 27,100.

The Hon. Mr. Rahimtoola seconded the proposition.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee moved an amendment to the effect that the Commissioner be requested to arrange for a fresh contract to be given by public auction at which open meeting he allowed.

Mr. Baptista moved another amendment to the effect that the Commissioner be requested to accept the tender of Messrs. Noor Mahomed Abdool Satar and Co. for Rs. 17,500. He said the difference between that amount and the one obtained at the auction was not too high for the honour of the Corporation.

Dr. Sukhia seconded the amendment.

The Hon Mr. P. M. Mehta observed that the action taken by the Commissioner in securing the best value of the Municipal property was quite legal, and as a trustee of the Municipal property he had secured for them the highest offer which the Corporation in honour bound should accept.

The Commissioner, in course of a reply to the members who had spoken on the subject, said he did not know what had occasioned the high rates being offered, but he considered they were high, and was certain that they would be recovered by the contractors.

On a division both the amendments were lost while the original proposition was carried by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned till 3 p.m. on Thursday next.

THE BARMAIDS' BILL.

The following Draft of a Bill to amend the Bengal Excise Act, 1878, together with a Statement of Objects and Reasons, is published in the "Calcutta Gazette":—Draft of a Bill to amend the Bengal Excise Act, 1878.—Whereas it is expedient to amend the Bengal Excise Act, 1878, in manner hereinafter appearing it is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be cited as the Bengal Excise (Amendment) Act, 1903.

2. After the words "under this Act" in section 28 of the Bengal Excise Act, 1878, the following clause shall be inserted :—

"Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, conditions on all or any of the following matters may be imposed under this section :—

(1) For fixing the place of retail sale and the places from which excisable articles for purposes of retail sale may be obtained; (2) for prohibiting the transfer of a license by the person to whom such license was originally granted to any other person; (3) as to the hours during which licensed premises may, or may not, be kept open; (4) as to the persons or classes of persons to whom a license may or may not sell excisable articles; (5) as to the persons or classes of persons who may, or may not, be employed by a license, to assist him in his business, whether in the sale of liquor or in any other capacity whatsoever; (6) as to the keeping by licensed vendors of accurate accounts of the sales of excisable articles in such form as may from time to time be fixed by the Board; and (7) as to the placing of signboards over the shops of licensed vendors in such form as may be fixed by the Board.

3. In section 67 of the said Act between the word "shop" and the word "or" the words "or permits persons of notoriously bad character to meet or remain in his shop" shall be inserted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Under section 28 of the Bengal Excise Act (Bengal Act VII of 1878), the Board of Revenue has power to regulate the form and conditions of all licenses granted under the Act.

The conditions stated in the Bill include such matters as affect the proper management of licensed shops, and the non-observance of any one of these conditions may result in the cancellation of the license under section 29 of the act, while the license will be liable to punishment under section 59 of the Act.

Licensed vendors are further liable to penalties under section 67 for certain breaches of public order. Opportunity has been taken to amend this section so as to prevent licensed shops from being used as a meeting place for persons of notoriously bad character.

In the "Anglo-Indian Review" there appears a very instructive article on the subject of rhea, written by Mr. Frank Birdwood, son of Sir George Birdwood and Director of the Redmond Rhea Syndicate, where over 1500 tons of China grass are turned into yarn every year. It is stated that the Indian grass referred to by Mr. Birdwood was supplied by the Bengal Rhea Syndicate from its plantation at Dalsing-Serai, where Mr. Coventry, the well-known agriculturist, has most successfully launched the rhea industry.

CHARGE AGAINST POST OFFICE OFFICIALS.

THE SECOND ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Karsondas Gobabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, gave his decision of the case in which Inspector Walton, of the Harbour Police, charged William Arthur Cooke, Assistant Mail Agent on the P. and O. mail steamer Arabia, with the theft of a case containing jewellery, valued at Rs. 1,700 belonging to Mrs. Winnifred Jane Waterfield, a passenger by the steamer, and John Ryan Gilder, Head Registration Sorter on board, with receiving stolen property.

Mr. Acworth of Messrs. Little and Company, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, for the second accused.

The Magistrate in giving his finding said that the first accused William Arthur Cooke was charged with having on or about 14th January on board the s. s. Arabia committed the theft of a jewel case, the property of Mrs. Winnifred Jane Waterfield, of the value of Rs. 1,700. The second accused was charged with having on the 17th January dishonestly received the case containing the jewellery. Both accused had pleaded not guilty. His Worship then commented on the evidence bearing on the case. He remarked that the whole of the evidence considered along with the fact of the first accused's baggage having not been searched on board; as also the fact that he was in a position to defy any search by putting into a mailbag any stolen article and sealing it, left no doubt as to his guilt. He, therefore, convicted him on the charge above mentioned. With regard to the second accused the only question for decision in his opinion was whether, when he (second accused) received the jewel case from the first accused at the Byculla Railway Station, he knew it to be stolen property. That the jewel case had been stolen property had been proved by the evidence of Mrs. Waterfield; that the second accused had received it from the first by detaching it from the bedding had been proved by the evidence of Sub-Inspector Minahan and the coolie Tukaram Maruti. Thus the only question for decision was whether when he took it he knew it to be stolen property. It must be at once admitted that if the second accused had no previous knowledge about the parcel being stolen property there was nothing in the appearance of the parcel itself which could give reasons to any man to believe or suspect it to be stolen property. Even Mr. Minahan had admitted that when he saw the parcel for the first time attached to the bedding he had not the faintest idea that it was the missing jewel case. It, therefore, remained to be seen if there was any evidence before the Court which went to show the knowledge of the second accused that the parcel had been stolen property. There was nothing in Shaik Chotu's evidence from which the Court would be justified in holding or even inferring that the second accused was aware of the contents of the red postal bag which was proved to have been delivered by the first accused to Shaik Chotu. With regard to the delivery of the white bag at the rooms of the second accused at the Adelphi Hotel, the evidence of Shaik Chotu did not conclusively prove that the second accused had any knowledge of the bag delivered to the first accused, or that he knew anything about it; for Shaik Chotu had said that the second accused was standing with his back towards the door at the time. The fact of the first accused having temporarily put up with the second, his brother-in-law, as well as the fact of a bag having been delivered there, were no doubt suspicious circumstances, particularly as it was an unusual thing to find such a bag delivered there. However, the explanation of the second accused in his statement as well as the evidence of his wife went to show that it was quite possible that he might have no knowledge about it. Even if he had, his Worship did not think he would be justified in drawing the inference that the second accused was fully aware of the contents of the bag. Again his conduct at the station, immediately on his being asked to hand over the jewel case, went to show that he could not have known it to be stolen property. There was also no evidence to show that he was aware of the first accused's being suspected of any theft; for the evidence showed that the luggage of both the accused was not searched. Taking the circumstances into consideration, his Worship held that guilty knowledge had not been brought home to the second accused. He, therefore, ordered him to be acquitted under Section 258 of the Criminal Procedure Code. With regard to the punishment that ought to be awarded to the first accused, he thought, while passing sentence on him, he ought to take into consideration the responsible position the accused had been holding, the abuse of that position by him, as well as the reputation of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and the necessity of postal officials being above suspicion of such a heinous offence as theft. The punishment, therefore, which ought to be inflicted on the accused must be such as would deter others holding similar responsible positions from committing such an offence. His Worship cited the quotation "Detections rarely indeed follow the first offence, and probably many successful plunderings have preceded the unlucky adventure that brought the thief within the grasp of law", and said that it should be taken into consideration in measuring the punishment which should be exemplary. Bearing it in mind and for the reasons stated above he thought the present case a proper one for exemplary punishment. He, therefore, sentenced the first accused to suffer rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months. The jewel case together with its contents was ordered to be returned to Mrs. Waterfield. The Court complimented sub-Inspector Minahan on the shrewdness he had displayed as a police officer in detecting the offence.

TEMPERANCE LECTURES.

Last night at the Church Mission Hall, Girgaon, Rev. A. H. Bowman delivered the first of his series of Temperance Lectures to an appreciative audience. His subject was "The Silver Veil," and in the course of his remarks, the speaker said :—Have you ever heard of the Prophet of the Silver Veil? The one who declared himself to be a leader of men, but always wore a silver veil and said it was to conceal dignity so august, and personal beauty so dazzling, that if he appeared without it the brilliance that would flash from his eyes would strike men blind. At last one doubting the statement summoned up courage to tear aside the silver veil and expose to view nothing but the foul, corrupt, loathsome features of a leper. The silver veil represents the glamour, the fascination, the gigantic delusion, which falsehood and deceit, ignorance and selfishness, lying and cowardice, callous indifference and greed of gold have thrown around this subject of intoxicating drink. It is for us who are willing to know the truth to tear aside the silver-veil to expose the delusion, to brand the thing as a liar, to prove by science and medicine, by arguments that no sane man can question the real effects of the chemical compound called alcohol on the bodies and souls of men. We are sometimes told that in pleading the cause of universal "Total Abstinence" we are interfering with the liberty of the subject. By this we mean the prohibition, the prevention, the annihilation of the drink traffic, which like a devastating flood is carrying away from home, from purity, from happiness, from God from salvation myriads of our fellow men. Yes, but we would like to ask with what subject's liberty are we interfering? Is it the millionaire who has reaped a colossal fortune from the sale of intoxicating drink, or is it the poor creature round whose life the demon of alcohol has cast a spell of delusion, more deadly, more fascinating than any the world has ever heard of? I will not exaggerate, I tell you there is among us civilized Europeans a demon whose foul leprous face is covered by a silver veil, into whose treasury is annually poured unproductive consumption a sum equal to 160 millions of our national wealth; who demands year by year more victims than have been crushed for centuries beneath the car of the hideous Juggarnath; and who is causing horrors year by year far more terrible than anything read in Uncle Tom's Cabin which thrilled our souls with pity and indignation. The lecturer went on to illustrate by means of charts the subtle effect of alcohol upon digestion. He denied the contention that alcohol is necessary (except under very exceptional circumstances) as a medicine, and he showed the appalling effect of drink upon such a delicate organ as the liver. Quoting Pope Leo XIII, who thus described the Total Abstinence Pledge:—"It is a noble resolution, worthy of all commendation. Drink drags numberless souls down to everlasting perdition," he concluded by urging all present to become henceforth total abstainers.

Mr Bowman will address a mass meeting in the Town Hall to-night at 6 p.m., his subject being the "River of Life" indicating the effect of alcohol on the heart, the blood, and the lungs."

THE S. S. LINE BRANCH.

Captain F. H. Maling, of the Steamer Line Branch, which arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Naples, reports that on the 7th instant at 6-45 a.m. in latitude 17 deg. 35 north and longitude 68 deg 5 east the vessel spoke H. M. S. Fox, bound to the westward, accompanied by two torpedo boats. The Fox and the torpedo boats Nos. 101 and 104 left Bombay on the 4th instant for Aden.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

FIRST LEAGUE AND SOUTHERN LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

THE GORDON BENNETT CHALLENGE CUP.

HUNTING AND HORSE BREEDING.

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

Although the frost put a stop to most of the matches under the Rugby code on Saturday, it did not prevent the clubs connected with the Association League and those in the Southern League from playing. All the clubs were engaged, and in every case the ground was really unfit. If, however, a general postponement had been arranged it would have caused endless confusion in the re-arrangement of fixtures. The hard state of the turf naturally rendered scientific football practically impossible, and it was not surprising to find one or two curious results. No doubt the principal of these was the victory of the Bolton Wanderers over Notts County, at Nottingham, for the simple reason that this is the Wanderers' first victory of the season. They have now played twenty-three games, nineteen of which they have lost, while the other three have been drawn. Another result that caused a surprise was the defeat by a single goal of Derby County on their own ground by Notts Forest, the more so because this is the first time Derby have been beaten on their own ground this season in a League game. The home team really had the best of the play, and the Foresters have to thank their goalkeeper for their victory. West Bromwich Albion are still at the head of affairs, and look like remaining there. They are now three points ahead of their nearest opponents, Sheffield Wednesday, and are one game to the good. Their victory over Middlesbrough was gained without much of an effort, and but for the slippery state of the turf they would probably have scored more than one goal. Sheffield Wednesday again proved what a useful side they are, and their 3-nil victory over Newcastle United at Sheffield was thoroughly deserved. Only one of the matches was left drawn. That was the one between Sunderland and Sheffield United on the ground of the former club, an evenly contested game ending in a pointless draw. Manchester City, the leaders in the second division, had all their work cut out to make a draw of it with Leicester Fosse, on whose ground the game was played. Small Heath, however, had little difficulty in defeating Burnley at Small Heath although Manchester are at the head of affairs, Small Health are certainly in as good a position for while they have secured thirty-one points in twenty games, the Manchester team have played twenty-two games and are only two points to the good. Woolwich Arsenal had little trouble in placing a couple of points to their credit at the expense of the Barnsley combination, and Bristol City, who have had to put up with defeat once or twice lately, got the best of Manchester United on the latter's ground. The slippery ground does not appear to have interferred with the scoring powers of the Chesterfield team, and Glossop are not likely to forget their visit to the Chesterfield enclosure. No fewer than ten goals were registered against the visitors, who did not have the satisfaction of scoring even once. Southampton and Reading, the leaders in the Southern League, between whom the destinaction of the championship appears to rest, were both at home on Saturday, and both succeeded in gaining a victory by a single goal. The former had New Brompton as their opponents, and the latter Kettering. Tottenham Hotspur visited Northampton, where they had a decidedly bad time of it, and in the end had to put up with defeat to the tune of three goals to one. Their chance of coming out at the top of the tree is anything but a bright one. Portsmouth, who were also away from home, did a little better, however, although the best they could do was to play a pointless draw with Wellingborough. Brentford again failed to improve their position; as a matter of fact they were pretty decisively beaten by Watford, who had the advantage of being at home. The International Selection Committee of the Football Association watched the match between Derby County and Notts Forest at Derby, and at the conclusion of the game chose the teams to represent the North and South at Tottenham on Monday, January 26.

The "Arthur Dunn" Challenge Cup competition appears to have started a quarrel between a certain class of amateurs and the Football Association which may end in a serious rupture. As is well known, this competition is for old public school boys only, and is conducted on the lines of the cup competitions at Oxford and Cambridge. It is also a matter of common knowledge that its originators have asked to have the competition recognized by the F.A., yet, at the same time, are wishful to have some of the F.A. rules relaxed in their favour. The Old Boys in question particularly kick at the penalty law, and are not in favour of being compelled to have registered referees. They argue that the Dunn Challenge Cup competition is not an open one, but confined to Old Boys, "ergo" there is no need nor necessity for the penalty kick. In proof of this, they emphasize the fact that the penalty kick is almost unknown in University matches. As regards the compulsory employment of registered referees, they feel strongly that in a competition of this short they should be able to appoint any referee they choose whether registered or not. Such is the position up to date. So far, the objection to the penalty kick and compulsory referees is confined to the Dunn Cup competition players. Nor is it likely to extend to amateurs in general circles. If, as threatened, the Old Boys adopt an independent attitude, however, there is no doubt that University men and others would support them. Any serious rupture would be distasteful to the players in question, yet there is no doubt of their determination to resist the rules mentioned. Whether the Football Association will sanction their non-observance remains to be seen They may give way in the matter of referees, which is of little importance, after all—but hardly in the matter of the penalty kick. It is felt by the vast majority of Association players, amateurs as well as professionals, that the governing body should insist on absolute obedience and loyalty from all affiliated clubs and members. There are certain rules governing every sport and pastime which do not meet with general favour, yet they are observed for the sake of sport itself. The Old Boys under discussion are perhaps making far too much of details and forgetting the best interests of the game itself. What does it matter if they play under the penalty rule so long as it is not required? Or what does it matter what particular referee officiates provided he does his work well?

Now that the frost has disappeared, there is no liklihood of the Inter-University "Soccer" match being postponed from February 14th. Both representative teams are already in harness, and a capital fixture list will be got through during the interim. The most important, perhaps is the match v. London, the Oxonians visiting town on Feb. 7 and the Cantabs a week earlier. Oddly enough, the "vexed question" in either case is the most fitting men for the left-wing forward. G. V. Goodliffe (who recently showed such fine form for the Corinthians v. Aston Villa) is almost certain to fill the inside position for Oxford, and J. Simonds will probably partner him on the outside. For the Cantabs, E. Booker (last year's centre-forward) is almost sure to play outside-left, but several are in the running for the inside position. The probability is that either Messrs. Gethins (Trinity) or Deacon (Jesus) will be chosen. Interest in the Queen's Club contest is increasing daily. On present form both are likely to turn out well above the average. Collegiate and inter-collegiate football is also in full swing. The final tie of the Oxford inter-Collegiate Challenge Cup competition, between Magdalen and Christ Church, is fixed to take place on the 30th inst. on the Iffley-road ground. Magdalen are slightly favourites, but a stubbornly contested game is assured. The second half of the Cambridge League competition has now commenced. It will be remembered that last term the Jesus team headed Division 1; King's, "Hall," and Clare shared the honours in Division 2; while in Division 3 the Trinity Harrovians had proved themselves overwhelmingly superior. Allowing for the usual surprises, it is probable that Jesus will maintain their proud position in Division 1., while Queen's, St. John's, or Pembroke may be the runners-up. A great fight for supremacy will be witnessed in

Division II. between the teams mentioned, with Clare for choice. In Division III. the Trinity Harrovians should have no difficulty in maintaining their position at the top.

Having, after much trouble, found a suitable route in Ireland on which to decide the contest for the Gordon Bennett Cup, the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland are now taking steps to obtain permission to hold the race on the selected course. It will be necessary to get an Act of Parliament passed early in the coming session suspending for a few hours, on certain specified roads, the present legal limit of twelve miles an hour. The cars competing for the cup are expected to attain a speed of eighty miles an hour! It will be one of the most exhilarating spectacles ever witnessed in the United Kingdom, and it is confidently anticipated that the contest will attract so many people to Ireland that at least £20,000 will be spent in that country as the result of holding the race there. These and many other interesting and telling facts are set forth in a memorandum which the Automobile Club have just forwarded to all Irish members of Parliament with a view of enlisting their support to the bill authorizing the race. Stress is laid on the advantages likely to accrue to the motor-car industry in this country for it is pointed out that the supremacy which France now enjoys is universally admitted to be the result of the experience French makers have gained by noting the behaviour of their machines in similar races. The very significant statement is made that gold to the extent of £3,000 per day, or over £1,000,000 per annum, is leaving the United Kingdom for the purpose of purchasing automobiles from foreign countries, and especially from from France. With regard the precautions that will be adopted in order to insure the safety of the inhabitants of the district in which the selected course lies, the club suggests that the race should be decided between the hours of 3 a. m. and 1. p. m. Every inhabitant of houses near the road and every regular user of the road would be served with notices of the arrangements, and begged to prevent their children and animals from going on to the route. The racing cars would be stopped on approaching each large town and would drive through slowly, their times being taken on entering and leaving it. Motor cars would be stationed at every approach to the race-route so that pedestrians and drivers of vehicles might be warned of what was going on. Moreover, the whole length of the course would be patrolled by motor cars. Competitors would be forbidden to drive over the course before the race on high-speed cars. It is proposed to organized tours through Ireland for automobilists who attend the contest. These are expected to prove beneficial in a pecuniary sense to many parts of the island. These, then, are the main facts upon which the Automobile Club base their appeal for support and help. Whether the event be regarded from the business or the sporting point of view, it is one that must surely meet with the approval of the Legislature. The cordial assistance of the representatives of Irish constituencies may, at any rate, be confidently anticipated. We may add that already some of the county authorities in the district which the route traverses have promised to grant every facility for holding the race.

Once again we have had practical demonstration that the frost which arrives on wet ground seldom lasts long. The thaw came with startling abruptness. On Saturday hundreds of people were enjoying the unaccustomed exercise of skating, and when fine rain began to fall it was evident that a thaw was in progress. The sudden change came as a complete surprise. To hunting men the breaking-up of the frost was more than welcome. Owing to the severity of the weather, all fixtures had to be abandoned last week, and during the preceding week floods and heavy going militated against sport. The "bore" will not be altogether out of the ground for a couple of days or so, and thereafter let us hope that fox-hunting will pursue the even tenour of its way unchecked by the rigours of winter. There appeared recently in a contemporary a very sensible letter from a "sporting farmer" in which the writer pointed out certain grievances of which he and his brethren had to complain. It is undoubtedly a grievance that the horse-breeding farmer should have to deal through a middleman instead of direct with his hunting customers, as thereby he loses much of his profit. It should not, however, be difficult, certainly not impossible, to find a remedy for this state of affairs. When the farmer possesses just the right stamp of horse he finds an easy sale for it at a remunerative price. His difficulty is to dispose of the horses which would be useful for various purposes but do not quite come up to the hunting standard. This is where the Government might come to the rescue, and it is certainly time they adopted some practical plan to encourage the breeding of useful horses. Under the existing system remounts are bought by officers specially detailed for the purpose. Almost invariably they are strangers to the districts they visit, are wholly ignorant of the farmers who breed horses and largely at the mercy of the local dealers. As likely as not the farmers are not even aware of the presence in their neighbourhood of the army buyers, and the whole system is eminently unsatisfactory.

All this would be changed if resident buyers were appointed in country districts. Intimately acquainted with the neighbourhood, these men would know all the farmers and others who bred horses, and being thus closely in touch with the right men there would be no need for the services of a middleman. And the farmers, aware of the opening thus provided for them, would be encouraged to continue breeding, knowing that their market was not confined to hunting requirements only. The farmer cannot expect very often to sell a made hunter up to weight, six years old; in fact, it is doubtful if it would pay him to attempt that line of business. But between the first-rate hunter up to sixteen stone and the horse required for military purposes there are many gradations. In this connection it is worth while to direct attention to the useful work undertaken by the Polo and Riding Pony Society, of which His Majesty the King is patron and Sir Patteson Nickalls the president. Briefly, the Society exists to promote the breeding of ponies for polo riding and military purposes, and to encourage the invaluable native breeds which exist in various parts of these islands. Readers must not be misled by the occurrence of the word "polo" in the title of the Society, and in regard to it some explanation seems advisable. The first-rate British polo pony represents the highest type of riding pony standing not more than 14·2 that can possibly be bred, and it goes without saying that such an animal is suitable for every purpose to which speedy cobs can be applied. During 1903 the Society offer for competition at various shows, beginning with the Spring Show in London, prizes in the shape of money, cups, and medals to the amount of £865. Stud-books have been opened for the registration of ponies, including the native breeds, and in all respects the Society's work is most useful and deserving of support. Membership costs no more than a guinea a year, and members are entitled to various privileges, including a free copy of the current issue of the Stud-book. The following mountain and moorland breeds are contained in the Stud-book:—Exmoor, Dartmoor, New Forest, Fell, Welsh, Highland, Connemara; and from these sources breeders can obtain the courage, hardiness, and intelligence which belong to the type. For blood they must look elsewhere—to the thoroughbred horse. From an Arab sire and pony mare they may look to breed the right stamp of animal.

BOMBAY RACES.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY.

The Mansfield Plate—Vigorous, Stand Off, Loch Arden, Monogram, Fando and Cretonne.

The Mahalakhmi Stakes—Loch Arden, Orion, Vasto, Malwala, Harpist, Planet, Firecracker, Repetition, and Cretonne.

(Original Handicap weights go up 7lbs).

The Bombay Derby—Wild Fox, Moon Sandow, Roman, Shahin, Musketeer, Briland and Narunjee.

The Tom Le Mesurier Stakes—Bridoon, Reputation, Alexis, Hermit, Hekum, Heroia, Skirmisher and For Ever.

The Gaye Cup—Lady Avon, Olga, Key West, Wink and Beryl.

The Lilliput Plate—Namuna and Nanette.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 9th February.

THE HOLKAR'S RESIGNATION.

THE "Mahratta" writes:—Since we wrote on the subject last week, full details have been published both of the Durbar in which the resignation of the Senior Maharaja Holkar was accepted and announced and of the subsequent installation of the minor Maharaja on the Indore Gadi. We have also receiving ed a letter from our Indore correspondent which, penned by one who was on the scene of this unusually interesting political affair, may be taken to express the sense and the sentiments of that class of people who can understand as well as feel the significance of that affair. Only can understand the mixed state of feelings of an educated Indore subject on the present occasion. For, while on the one hand, the change of administration publicly introduced last week at the capital of the Holkarshahi permanently puts a stop to the repetition of the exhibitions of mental eccentricity by which the talented Maharaja had been unaccountably possessed; on the other hand, the secrecy and the swiftness with which the British Government effected a stupendous upheaval of paramount British authority in the domain of the Holkar has dazed the minds of those who, regretting no less than other people the eccentricity of the old Maharaja, have a definite idea as to the consequences which the present affair spells for Native States generally from the constitutional point of view. The retired Maharaja may have done acts which could not win the approbation of reasonable men. But when we know, as appears from the letter of our Indore correspondent, that the Maharaja has not departed unwept from his capital, we may take it that the affair on the whole has created feelings of sorrow rather than satisfaction. The sorrow will be more largely and more particularly shared by those who are acquainted with the glorious traditions of the sons of the Holkar family which were sullied for the first time simultaneously with the advent of the British power in Central India. For, what a galaxy of names is that made by the great Malharrao, the founder of the family and the most distinguished of the Military Commanders of the Mahratta Empire, his son Khanderao who died a brave soldier's death at the siege of Kumbheri, his widow, the world-famous Ahilyabai, who was remarkable for her piety and righteousness and who firmly resisted every attempts on the part of the Peshwa, Raghobadada, to interfere in the administration of the Indore State, Tukoji, the successful commander and the loyal servant of Ahilyabai, Malharrao, "the brave and aspiring youth" who was treacherously murdered by Davalatrao Scindya, Yeshwantrao, the famous invader of Poona and the victor over the combined troops of the Scindia and the Peshwa, Malharao the spirited and gallant soldier whose anecdotes Sir John Malcolm relates as being "proofs that young as the representatives of the Holkar family were, they displayed that courage of which its adherents boast as its distinguishing feature." And last but not least Tukojirao, the father of the retired Maharaja, who had on several occasions shown that he was a man of stuff and perfect independence of spirit, though his was a piping time of peace and things and so far changed that he had to attend Lord Lytton's Imperial Durbar at Delhi. It will be thus seen that most of the representatives of the nine generations of rulers of Indore were men who made their mark and who established a claim to historical fame. Shivajirao Balasahed, if we have known his qualities correctly, was a man who in other times and circumstances would have made himself famous as a soldier; but it was his misfortune to be ill suited to a time in which no scope was left for military genius or aspiration, and in which a mediocrity of talent tempered by servile submission to the Paramount Power, has remained as the sole saving virtue of a Native Prince or Chief. Shivajirao Holkar no doubt possessed an eccentric mind, but one cannot vouch that it was not the peculiar circumstances in which he was placed that pushed his mind off the centre of its circle. Even the "Pioneer," admits that the voluntary deposition of this Prince is a melancholy end to what might have been a great career; and one can hardly fail to be haunted at times by the pertinent inquiry as to what might probably be the cause of the ruin of such a career. Many of the Maharaja's predecessors were have referred to above not without were faults and blemishes of their own; and it is easy to perceive that in other times and other circumstances Shivajirao Balasahab also might have made a name for himself. Even as things are at present, there are not a few whose admiration has been won for him by the salient relieving features of his keen intellect, his due susceptibility to self-respect, and his patriotic perception of an unenviable position as a subordinate ally of the British Government. But he was after all not a man suited to the times. He had a knack of creating enemies whom in other times he could have easily suppressed, but who proved too powerful for him owing to the bulwark of the aggressive British Government, which for its own ends was always overready to give them protection and support. As it is, he has fallen a victim not less to unscrupulous petitioners to the British Government than to his own erratic and wayward temper.

But without in any way desiring to detract from the moral blame which is justly attributable to the retired Holkar for some of his actions, we must point out that we do not altogether approve of the policy by which the Maharaja has been taken at his own word, and made to resign his Chiefship, just as if it were a mere clerkship in the gift and at the mercy of the British Government. We say' made to resign' advisedly. For we are convinced that the resignation, though it is apparently voluntary, must have been really forced at the point of an exercuiating menace by the British Government. The chief cause of the resignation which was given in the speech itself of the Maharaja at the Durbar, was the "difficulty in attending official functions and discharging other duties connected with my position as the Maharaja of Indore." To say the least, the above is a singularly pointless and unreasonable excuse. No doubt, the "Pioneer" reminds the public that Hindu ideas contemplate a retirement as a natural and proper incident of advancing middle age in every walk of life. But far from an abdication being a familiar incident, the age as well as the habits of the retired Maharaja do not favour the idea that the old maharaja may have retired only in order to realise the classical ideal of a king. We are also told that the present is not the first time that the Maharaja has talked of abdication. But may we not go behind the scenes and inquire what it is that has been immediately instrumental in inducing the Maharaja to turn his language into action? Is it not a fact that he was bullied into resigning by those whose ear was in the keeping of malicious petitioners? But unfortunately important political correspondence is always confidential, and no one can get a peep into it. Otherwise it would have been interesting to see how the idea of resignation can have originated, and what the Maharaja himself had to say about it. As for the open letter read at the Durbar, it is all bosh. We cannot believe it. But whether the resignation is voluntary or enforced, we must all the same regret the pass to which things have come in the field of politics about Native States, where we are having accumulated instances of unconstitutional dealings by the British Government with the constitutions of Native States. Here we have one more precedent of an unwarranted interference by the British Government with the affairs of the Native States, an interference which leaves to itself no limit except the desire of the British Government. We are aware that so early as 1844 when the Maharaja Tukojirao Holkar succeeded Khanderao, the British Government took to itself the right of dominating or recognising the successor to the Indore Gadi, and took the opportunity of marking an important line of policy which declares the Indore State to be practically in their gift. But we contend that even as early as that a position was taken by the British Government which was not guaranteed or justified by the treaties in force at the time. The present resignation and its patronising acceptance by the British Government only emphasises, though in a funny way, the above aspect of the relations between the Native States and the British Government. And we only congratulate Lord Curzon upon his good fortune in getting such pliable instruments for moulding his astute state policy in absorbing Native States.

"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth, healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLAND'S ODONTO. It tradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by Stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO.

TO CURE SUFFERING ANIMALS.

A most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle and Poultry.

In this Book eminent Veterinary Surgeons recommend Condy's Fluid as a certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, and Cracked Heels in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores in Cattle.

Condy's Fluid is made by Condy and Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, and is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of Local substitutes.—Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

BOMBAY LAW SCHOOL.

ADDRESS TO THE PRINCIPAL.

At a meeting of the past and present students of the Bombay Law School in the premises of the Bombay Ripon High School at Chira Bazaar, the retiring students of the years 1901-03 gave an address to their principal Mr. K. K. Suntoke. The class-hall was gaily decorated; and nearly two hundred students were present to honour the principal, who was warmly received on entering the hall.

The Secretary Mr. Havelvala read the address, which was enclosed in a handsome silver casket and presented to Mr. Suntoke. The address stated:—

We, the students of the years 1901-1903 crave permission on the eve of our retirement from your law class to approach you with an address to express our heartfelt thanks for the ardent zeal, enthusiasm and painstaking efforts which you have manifested in the preparation of our legal course. We also take this opportunity to express our high regard for you both of ourselves as present students as well of ex-students who have success-fully passed through your hands since the opening of your class and who are now practising as pleaders in different parts of the Presidency and some of whom have purposely come here to gratify their desire of seeing your face once more and to celebrate this occasion. It is a cause of gratification to us to mention here that the attention of those wishing to study law is drawn to yours, as the only class in Bombay where they can find help and co-operation in their legal studies. In fact your class supplies a long felt want not only of students re-ident in Bombay, but also of others from various parts of the mofussil, Kathiavar, Surat, Broach, Poona, Ratnagiri, Thana, Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and Kanara Districts, as will be gathered from the class-roll. A feature of your work which calls for especial recognition is the generosity with which you give gratuitous tuition to some of the poorer of your students who but for your kindness would never be able to go through the course. The high respect and esteem universally entertained for you may be ascribed to your noble hearted genial temper and benevolent nature which have endeared you so much to your pupils that they cannot but make you both a guide and teacher in their difficult legal studies. We feel confident that the numerous number of the students who have studied under your care will ever cherish happy memories of the time passed with you and will recommend to their friends yours as the only institution in the Bombay Presidency where efficient legal knowledge is imparted. Notwithstanding your heavy professional engagements and the strain they must involve upon your health, you, Sir, still continue to devote your precious spare time to the good of the rising generation of your profession. Your indefatigable regularity in attending the classes and the energy with which you grasp your subject, and elucidate all knotty points, bespeak a self sacrificing devotion to the good of others which is, in all creeds, all the world over, the crucial test of the Good Man. We also take this opportunity of expressing our heartfelt gratitude and highest regards to our other professors, Messrs. K. M. Mowdawala and Hormusji K. Suntoke, for their ability and zeal in imparting instructions in subjects entrusted to them.

In replying to the address, Mr. Suntoke thanked the students in general and especially those students who had worked hard to make the gathering a thorough success. Presenting certificates to some of the successful and matured candidates to appear at the examination, he referred to the adverse circumstances of the mofussil students that they have had to pass in days of plague in Bombay. He wished them success in their examination. As it was a social gathering he advised the students that success in their legal profession does not depend only on extraordinary ability, but ordinary ability coupled with hard-work and continuous study of law-books. In his opinion to brighten one's career in his profession, there should be perfect honesty and no breach of his clients' confidence. He dwelt at some length upon the qualities of hard-working students and said that certainly he would be glad, if any of his students won a case against him. He further said that two of his students had acquired judgships in the Native States and if any of his present students were appointed to some bench in Bombay, he would certainly find it a satisfaction to practise before him. Finally he thanked all those present for their trouble that morning.

One of the students congratulated Mr. Suntoke on his flourishing class, and said that before the advent of plague in Bombay, this class-hall was crowded by nearly two hundred students which clearly showed Mr. Suntoke's teaching popularity, generosity towards poorer students and indefatigable regularity in attending all the classes in spite of his heavy professional engagements. He eulogised at length Mr. Suntoke's popularity with law students, thanked Mr. Suntoke for his exertion in the law school.

Other students spoke highly of Mr. Suntoke and thanked for all he had done for them.

The distribution of pan, attar, gulab, etc., terminated the proceeding.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

THE following is a list in Order of Merit of the candidates successful in the Third Session Examinations held in December:—

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, FIRST CLASS, L. M. E.

Hormusjee B. Dadyburjor, John L. D'Souza, Shreedhar M. Patil, Joseph P. D'Souza, Parasharam V. Bandekar, Damodar R. Panse, Ganpatrao Kirtikar, Babaji S. Jog, V. N. Puranmeswara Pillay, Beseshar J. Tika, M. N. Parameswara Kurup, Poowaden C. Kumaren, Shantaram N. Nerurkar, Manecki M. Munshi, Manecklal D. Shah, Ratanshaw D. Wadia, Dhunjishaw D. Wadia, Balwant W. Kavre, Samuel B. Elizah, and Pattatraya B. Pathak.

TECHNOLOGICAL CERTIFICATES IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, SECOND CLASS.

Rustomjee H. Kotwal, Rajgopal S. Moodliar, and Ramchandra S. Patwardhan.

ADDITIONAL TECHNOLOGY, FIRST CLASS, L. M. E.

Ganpatrao M. Kathare,

COTTON MANUFACTURE, FIRST CLASS, L. T. M.

Chhotalal M. Contractor, Ardeshir D. Kapadia, C. S. Bushirajulu Naidoo, and Arthur E. Hurst.

ADDITIONAL TECHNOLOGY, FIRST CLASS, L. T. M.

Manockjee D. Voravazir

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 10th February.

The Squadron will parade on the Church Gate Sands on Wednesday the 11th instant, at 7 a.m.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th February.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound).
To-day and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Lane Head-quarters).
To-day and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A Conversazione will be held at the Head-Quarters, Nesbit Lane, on Friday the 13th instant. Dancing to commence at 9 p.m. sharp. Tickets to admit Member and one Lady Re. 1 and to Non-members and Ladies Re. 1 each. Tickets may be obtained from both Head-Quarters, Q. M. Sergt. Harvey and the Hon. Secretary of the Entertainment Committee Gr T S Dawson.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 10th February.

1. "D" Company will parade to-day (Tuesday) the 10th instant, at the Telegraph Quarters, Waudby Road, at 5 p.m.
Dress—Plain clothes with Rifles and side Arms.
2. "A", "B" and "C" Companies will parade on Thursday next the 12th instant, at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-30 p.m.
Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.
3. Match VIII (Cadets) will be fired on Saturday the 14th instant. Uniform to be worn by competitors.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that the Corps will hold a Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz from the 28th February to 7th March 1903, both days inclusive.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

"THE CANVAS CITY."

PLAIN TRUTHS ABOUT THE DURBAR.

THE following letter apprears in the "Daily News", of Jan. 21:—Sir,—You will receive by this mail many glowing accounts of this vast City of Canvas, of the State entry of the Viceroy and the Indian chiefs on gorgeously-capariseoned elephants on the 29th December, of the opening of the Arts Exhibition on the 30th, of the festivities of the New Year's Eve, and of the Proclamation of the New Year's Day, read before 12 000 visitors seated in a vast amphitheatre, amidst the cheers of 40 000 troops assembled on the occasion. Of none of these things I wish to write; but permit me to communicate to you a few truths which are not generally known, or not generally communicated.

When the Viceroy said he would try to make the Durbar pay itself, his Excellency probably referred to the expenditure incurred by the Indian Government; but who will reckon the expenditure which has been forced on the chiefs and princes of India by this ostentatious pageantry? The chiefs and princes are guests in the sense that they received an invitation, or, more properly speaking, a summons to attend, and were each allowed a plot of ground and nothing more. They have had to built on their own encampments, bring their furniture, carriages, horses and elephants and feed themselves and their retainers during their stay here. The expenditure is frightful. Kashmir never a flourishing State has had to spend £30,000 as I learn from an officer of the State; Hyderabad I am told spends £100,000; Baroda Mysore Travancore, Jaipur, Gwalior, Indore and all the larger States have been heavily taxed. Smaller States have run into debt to comply with this Imperial whim of the Viceroy; and it is more than likely that the people of these Native States will have to make up the deficit which this ceremony creates in the budgets of their princes. Was it necessary to tax the Native States of India thus, to the extent of over a million sterling, after five years of famine and distress?

But the Native Princes are not the only paying guests. High and distinguished Indian gentlemen, members of Councils, Judges and magistrates, professors and merchants, have been invited from the British Provinces of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and elsewhere, and compelled to shift for themselves. Sometimes a tent has been supplied to these guests, sometimes only a plot of land for them to build upon or to piten to for their own tents! In most cases they have to pay for their own food, and often they cannot get food for love or for money! I meet these gentlemen every day. Who is responsible for this shabby Imperialism which is spreading discontent among the best representatives of the people invited from all parts of British India? Who is to blame for the mean and wretched policy of asking the most honoured men in the country to this great gathering, and then telling them to pay for themselves? Why cannot the Indian Government, on an occasion like this, act the part of a gracious host to those it has invited—selected representatives of the great Indian nation?

Moreover, there is much discontent and heartburning at the distinction made between Europeans and Indians on an occasion like this. European guests of the Provincial Governors are housed in comfortable tents in the Governors' camps, and fed and looked after at the expense of the Government, Indian guests are located in what are called provincial camps—four or five miles away from the Governors' camps—and have to pay their own expenses and live in every discomfort. Three or four Indian gentlemen have been invited as guests in the Governors' camps—the rest, numbering hundreds, are sent away to the remotest confines of this City of Canvas, as outcasts in this Imperial gathering! Far better it were that this gathering had never been convened than that King Edward's Coronation should be made the occasion for this wretched, this niggardly, this invidious distinction between the different classes of his Majesty's subjects. The Indian is patient, and does not soon complain; but he has a long memory, and does not soon forget.

One word more, and I have done. The public will never know the means which have been adopted to bring the princes and chiefs of India to Delhi on this occasion. The recent visit of the Viceroy to every large State in India was well calculated to secure this end; and other influence have been exerted in secret communications, which will not see the light. Nevertheless, the greatest Mahratta Prince, the Gaekwar of Baroda, and the most honoured Rajput Prince the Rana of Udaipur, were not present on the occasion of the State entry, and did not follow the Viceroy's elephants—like captive kings in a Roman procession as one Indian paper describes the procession? And scions of noble houses, great territorial lords occupying the same position in India as the Duke of Devonshire or the Duke of Westminster in England, were kept sitting in the sun on ordinary uncomfortable seats for four or five hours to watch the procession? I have never seen a tamer procession in my life. The Viceroy was all courtesy but from the gathered citizens came few enthusiastic cheers or hearty applause. Their coldness and silence it was painful to witness. Is it that Eastern nations do not know how to cheer and applaud? Those who were present in these Northern Indian cities, or in Calcutta or Bombay at the time of Lord Ripon's departure can tell a different story. The nation then felt that they were honouring a true benefactor, who had laboured to elevate them and to improve their condition and their political status. To-day the nation feels that they are in the presence of an Imperialist who will not share his power with them, does not confide in them, and has no faith in popular government, but who seeks to amuse them and impress them with pompous pageantry and show? The pageantry fails to impress! Even among the crowds of the Delhi Bazaar, as among the entire population of India, a real endeavour to elevate the nation is instantly recognised, appreciated, and felt; mere pomp and pageantry fail. British rule in India has been built up and consolidated by the honest methods of Canning, Lawrence, and Ripon, not by vain and barbaric displays like those of Lytton and Curzon.—Yours, etc.,

DURBAR-CRITIC.

Delhi, 1st January, 1903.

PROFESSOR DEWAR ON COLD.

THE "ABSOLUTE ZERO."

SOME very serious problems are raised by the effects of cold weather. The general tendency of cold is to make things smaller.

At the Royal Institution Professor Dewar lectured on his recent investigations of low temperatures. He had been worrying as to what would happen if you went on and on abstracting heat from a substance till there was no heat left. Would the substance shrink and shrink till it vanished?

Happily on this point Professor Dewar was able to reassure his audience. He showed some vessels of liquid hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen. These liquid airs are not aerated waters, although they look very like it, being continually bubbling owing to their way of boiling even when they are very cold. Hydrogen boils at—253 degrees, or only 20 degrees above what Professor Dewar calls "absolute zero." And it is so light a liquid that cork sinks in it like a stone. The professor dropped in a cork, and it went plump to the bottom.

The shrinkage of bodies as they grow colder is not at all uniform. Oxygen is heavier than nitrogen at ordinary temperatures, but when they get down to their "boiling point," nearly 200 degrees below zero, nitrogen is heavier.

Water grows denser with increasing cold till a few degrees over freezing point, and then expands as its atoms prepare to form crystals, until, as we know, ice is lighter than water, and floats on it. Other liquids would freeze at the bottom, and fishes could not live.

But as ice gets colder and colder it shrinks more and more, though the rate of shrinking is such that at "absolute zero" it would still be lighter than water at the maximum density.

Under pressure the melting point of ice goes down. Under a pressure of a hundred atmospheres ice liquefies at a degree below its ordinary freezing point and the question had arisen whether at a pressure of thousands of atmospheres there might not be water at the absolute zero. This problem had been solved by a Russian professor, who found that at a pressure of four or five thousand atmospheres a new kind of ice was produced, which would not liquefy at all, but continued to get denser as the pressure increased. So that the liquefaction of ice by pressure ceased long before the extreme cold was reached.

Professor Dewar showed how ice cracked when it became cold enough, desting a little liquid air against a piece of ice big enough to splinter it. Lead and other metals were enormously hardened and strengthened at very low temperatures, and even an india-rubber cap became so strong that it would maintain an absolute vacuum in a tube over which it was placed.

An interesting experiment was the throwing up of a fountain of liquid air into the hall, which produced dense clouds and a miniature snowstorm.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pains relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 9.

Monday.—The barometer has fallen rapidly in Kashmir and slightly to briskly in Baluchistan, West Punjab and Sind. The fall is probably due to the approach of a depression from Persia. Skies are cloudy in the Punjab and Kashmir and very light snow has fallen at Dras. The barometer has risen briskly to rapidly in Bengal, Orissa, Assam and Burma and pressure is in general to large excess over the whole country except in the extreme south of the Peninsula. Light showers have fallen at Dibrugarh, Sibsagar and Toungoo. Temperature has risen in Baluchistan and North-West India but the mean temperature of the past day has continued moderately to very largely below normal in the central parts of the country, Rajputana and Sind. The weather is unsettled in Kashmir and the Punjab Hills.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 9TH FEBRUARY.

Amritsar.—Rain general over district. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Looks like clearing up.

Hissar.—Bright no sign of rain. All crops in irrigated places doing well. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops in unirrigated places.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. No appreciable damage to crops apparent so far. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Bright no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Looks like rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Unusually cool.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls. Cotton larger area sown this year. Cotton healthy and crop excellent.

Dholera.—Cotton plants showing bolls.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants suffering from cold winds.

Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop estimate 13 annas. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Mornings cold and dewy.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Bellary.—Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 9TH FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure shows a brisk fall in Sind, a brisk rise at Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Bellary, and slight changes else where. Pressure is unusually high and the abnormal excess ranges from a tenth to two-tenths over nearly the whole country. Gradients are moderate to steep.

Winds are variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to strong at Jamnagar, Ratnagiri, Bangalore, Negapatam and Colombo.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperatures show a tendency to rise in many places. The maximum varied from 72° at Delhi to 97° at Mangalore, and the minimum from 34° at Jacobabad to 78° at Negapatam.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in the Punjab and at Colombo and Negapatam. Humidity changes are irregular.

Rain,—None recorded at any station.

Weather is fine and settled except to the west of Sind and to the east of Colombo. This morning the sea was rising at Colombo and was very rough at Negapatam. Wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Colombo.

Yesterday's Simla Report says:—"Weather disturbed in West Persia and rain has fallen in Teheran, while skies are cloudy over Baluchistan, Punjab and Kashmir due to the advance of depression from Persia. Snow will probably be received in Baluchistan, Kashmir and the Punjab hills within the next 48 hours."

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th February, 1903.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ..... inches	30·038
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	77·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·7
Dew Point	58·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·541
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	89·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	67·3
General Directions of wind, ...	ENE., NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours" ..... miles	214

"From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS
Director, Government Observatory.

LIFE'S HAPPIEST PERIOD.

WHEN an ancient Greek philosopher was asked which he considered was the happiest time in a man's life, he promptly selected the period between the ages of forty and forty-five. On being pressed for the reasons which induced him to make this selection, the philosopher added: "At forty a man, if he be intelligent, has lost his illusions, and looks upon the world as it is, not as he would like it to be. He is still young enough to partake of the pleasures of youth; yet has sufficient experience never to permit his heart to rule his head; is moderate in all things, and wisely shy of hazardous enterprises." On being further asked which he considered the happiest time in a woman's life, the philosopher paused a long while, and when at last he replied he prefaced his answer by asserting that this was the more difficult question of the two. Finally he said: "When she is too old to be called a girl, and not old enough to be called a woman without the word 'young' prefixed to it. I am unable to be more definite, for the differences among women are greater than the differences among men. The healthy young woman sees only the brightest side of life, and to her vision the future is filled with golden possibilities of which the mental anticipation is delightful.

In this pronouncement it will be noted that the wise old Greek uses the "word healthy" in a qualifying sense. Omit that word and the sentence at once loses more than half its truth. Here is a case which will prove our statement. "From the age of nineteen until I completed my twenty-third year, I did not know what it was to be well for a single day," writes Mrs. R. Huntley, of 65, Ultimo Road, Ultimo, Sydney N.S.W., under date 19th June, 1902. "But for Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup it is doubtful if I should be here to-day to describe my experiences. My ailment was chronic biliousness and dyspepsia. Words are inadequate to convey a conception of my sufferings during that miserable period. I was then a tailor's machinist, employed in that capacity by Messrs. Godferson and Smith, of the Royal Arcade, Sydney. Ordinary food was poison to me, and I was obliged to exist on soda-water, milk, plain biscuits, and dry toast. Even that fare would sometimes distress me to an intolerable degree. My skin turned sallow, my eyes sank and were surrounded by dark, hollow circles. I slept only by fits and starts, my slumbers being haunted and harassed by horrible dreams and nightmares. There was a dull continuous pain between my shoulders and in my right side. I grew thinner and thinner, until I was reduced to mere skin and bone, and became so weak that I could hardly walk to my place of business. Often the noise of my sewing-machine, and the close air, of the workroom, would bring on a splitting headache that maddened me. Then there were fits of retching and vomiting, which troubled me with great frequency. When there was nothing in the stomach to come up, I would retch and strain until I became exhausted and faint, when my workmates would improvise a couch for me with their cloaks and jackets, and I would lie for hours unable to move. I was treated by three doctors; but I believe the medicines they prescribed irritated my stomach and did me more harm than good. After four years of misery I was persuaded to try what Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup could do for me, and within a few days began to mend at such a rate that everyone who knew me was amazed at the improvement in my condition. The vomiting ceased, the hue of health returned to my cheeks, my eyes brightened, and at the end of two months I was in every respect thoroughly cured."

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1902-03	16,500,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1902 to 31st January 1903—	
By Council Bills	13,351,633
By Gold	500,273

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

NEXT year's Army Estimates will provide only for the peace establishment, so in addition to the officers who have been returned from extra regimental employment and are waiting absorption, every regiment—we are speaking more particularly of the infantry of the Line—will be burthened with several subalterns over and above the established number. In these circumstances it will be extremely difficult to provide commissions for the cadets passing out of Sandhurst, and for the successful competitors in the periodical Militia examinations. The University candidates must also be taken into consideration. In these circumstances it is more than likely that few promotions from the ranks will be given for some time to come. . . . Commissions as quartermaster are of course substantial rewards, in the pecuniary sense; but for the soldier who might like to win his way to a command there is no opening, unless he has money to back him. The officer promoted from the ranks should be assisted, at least to the extent that he should be granted lieutenant's pay (6s. 6d. a day) on first appointment; indeed, it should be made possible for a man to meet his actual necessary expenses out of the emoluments of his commission. But the case of the soldiers promoted from the ranks has been neglected, and now it appears to be likely that promotion from the ranks will be suspended altogether.

It seems highly probable that before very long a parade of military motors may be seen in the streets of London. The most illimitable usefulness of such a corps is beyond all question; but of whom is the corps to be formed? Is the personnel to consist of the rich gentlemen who are able to pay for the expensive luxury of motoring for amusement, or will the Government provide the large number of machines that will necessarily be required? The latter scheme would seem to be the more natural, and no doubt on such a basis there would be a very great rush of applicants for enrolment in the new corps. . . . There is little doubt but that the results would be more than commensurate with the cost.

We shall never have a satisfactory military system in this country till the nation, as a whole, and not merely its expert advisers, occupies itself with the discussion of an army scheme suitable to its needs, and rejects the notion that we shall be safe and well provided if only we copy with sufficient closeness the military organisations of the Continent. . . . Above all, let every citizen realise that he has a personal duty to perform. At the very least it is his business to learn to shoot with a rifle and to help others to do the same. If once we become a nation of riflemen we shall have advanced a long distance in the direction of military salvation. We shall, in our opinion, have actually reached it if we make physical training of a military character, and including the use of the rifle, as strictly compulsory on all boys as we now make a literary education.

Lieut.-Gen. Lord Grenfell has been appointed to the command of the Fourth Army Corps; Major-Gen. R. S. S. Baden-Powell to be Inspector-General of Cavalry; Col. H. J. Scobell, 2nd Dragoons, to be Major-General commanding First Cavalry Brigade, Aldershot; Col. M. F. Rimington, 6th Dragoons, to command Third Cavalry Brigade, Curragh, with temporary rank of Brigadier-General: and Col. L. W. Parsons to be Inspector-General of Cavalry in India, with rank of Major-General.

The idea of a Union Jack Club for Soldiers and Sailors was originated by Miss McCaul. The War Office disclaims any "official" connection with the scheme.

A second Parliamentary return showing the cost of the repairs to the Belleville and to the old cylindrical boilers fitted in our ships amplifies the information contained in the return given previously. The opponents of the Belleville will be able to draw much ammunition for their crusade from this document. For, generally, it must be admitted that the old boilers appear to be less costly than the new. The contrast, however, presented in this return, is in some way misleading since it merely gives us illustrations of expenditure on what may be called a boiler on its trial, and handled by inexperienced people, and a boiler which has been in working for many years. Moreover, it is not always the cheapest article that is the best, and as regards water-tube boilers of other types the return is naturally silent. In regard to the Belleville it may be noted that it is now reported that the Italians propose to use it in their new battleships, owing to the excellent results they have obtained with it in the Varese. The history of the Belleville, too, in our Navy shows that it is more often from unskilled handling that it comes to grief than from faulty design. For one ship in which the results have been unsatisfactory, there are many in which it has proved a success.

Some interesting examples are given by a writer in the "Sunday Special," who points out that if the Canopus has had to be brought home to have her boilers renewed, it is not until she has done a three years' commission, and in her case the defects are alleged to be due to bad workmanship, the boilers having been constructed at the time of the great engineering dispute. As against the Canopus we may place the Ocean, which has done a three years' commission, and is to be recommissioned for another term of service, her boilers having given no trouble whatever, and being in a thoroughly satisfactory condition. Then there is the Diadem and the Niobe, vessels which the critics of the Belleville constantly cite as examples of failure. But both these ships have done long commissions. Then, again, as against the Diadem and Niobe, may be instanced the Andromeda and the Argonaut, of the same class. The former ship has done a three years' commission, no trouble has been experienced with her boilers, and her paying-off trial was particularly satisfactory, for she made a knot more than the speed obtained when she made her official run under the most favourable conditions and as a new ship. The Argonaut has been nearly three years in commission, and she also has been successful in every way. It is not surprising therefore that there are still experienced naval engineers who believe that we shall yet go back to the Belleville after trying other types, and when we have more experience.

A supplementary report of the Water-tube Boiler Committee has also been issued dealing with the trials of the Sheldrake and Espiegle, fitted with the Babcock and Wilcox boilers, and the Seagull and Fantome, fitted with the Niclausse water-tube boilers. The report states that the power required was, on the whole, obtained more readily from the Babcock and Wilcox than from the Niclausse boilers. The latter gave wetter steam than the former. The Niclausse boilers showed less loss of feed water than the Babcock and Wilcox boilers, and this was particularly noticeable on the coal endurance trial of the Fantome, where the evaporators were not used throughout the trial, although on a similar trial of the Espiegle it had been necessary to use one evaporator for fourteen out of the ninety hours of the trial. It was found that in the longer trials there was a falling-off in efficiency due to the necessity for cleaning out the fires and this was the case with both types. Comparing the efficiencies of the earlier and later Babcock and Wilcox boilers considerable improvement was found in the former, and a similar increase of efficiency was found from a comparision of the earlier and later Niclausse boilers, but not to the same extent as with the other type. This result is probably due to the fact that large tube boilers are fitted in the Espiegle, and these are more efficient than the small tubes fitted in the Sheldrake, whereas in the two vessels fitted with the Niclausse the arrangement of heating surface is the same. With both types it was found that the boiler feeding could be easily regulated by hand, but the automatic feed regulators fitted in the Fantome were most satisfactory, and more so than those fitted in the Espiegle. The space occupied by the Niclausse boiler in the Fantome is considerably less than that occupied by the Babcock and Wilcox boilers of the same power in the Espiegle, although the grate surface and heating surface are nearly alike. But the advantage thus gained is probably obtained at the expense of some other benefit. The committee while offering these important conclusions, consider it necessary to remark that the results obtained in these small ships may not be realised in larger vessels.

The new pattern Service rifle was practically adopted some time back, but it was only issued experimentally to a few battalions. Now that it is reported upon satisfactorily, the manufacture of the existing Lee-Metford will be discontinued, and contracts for the new weapon will be undertaken. Not much that is authentic has as yet been made known of this modified Lee-Metford; but one principal feature is the shortening of the rifle to reduce weight, and another is the covering up of the barrel close to the muzzle, which will necessitate some alteration in the method of fixing the bayonet. The present method of loading by hand will give place to loading from a clip, and there will be a gain in the celerity of the process,

Proved by experience.

Three-quarters of a century before the Public and constantly growing in appreciation

van Houten's Cocoa

is to-day The Standard Cocoa of the World. Exquisite in flavor, highly nourishing and refreshing, experience proves it to be

The Best of all Cocoas.

LIPTONS TEAS

were awarded the GOLD MEDAL at the PARIS EXHIBITION

LIPTONS TEAS

obtainable from all dealers or from D. C. OOMRIGAR Abdul Rahman Street, AND D. H. HEERAJEE & SON A. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

REMEMBER!

THAT all the misery and suffering from Rheumatic Aches and Pains can be avoided by a few applications of that famous and world-renowned remedy,

St. Jacobs Oil

which has cured thousands of cases after every other treatment had failed. It acts promptly. It penetrates to the very seat of the disease and removes the cause of pain.

CONQUERS PAIN!

St. Jacobs Oil is sold by all reliable dealers in medicine, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d.

Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness, and all Stomach and Liver Complaints cured by Vogeler's Curative Compound. 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d.

Gents' Gold and Silver Chains.

FANCY PATTERNS.

LF CATALOGUES FREE.

No. 263.—18-ct. Gold, Rs. 195, A lighter quality, Rs. 145. Sterling Silver, Rs. 12-8.

No. 257.—18-ct. Gold, Rs. 256, A lighter quality, Rs. 200. Sterling Silver, Rs. 12-8.

No. 260.—18 ct. Gold, Rs. 200, A lighter quality, Rs. 150. Sterling Silver, Rs. 15.

No. 262.—18-ct. Gold, Rs. 175, A lighter quality, Rs. 135. Sterling Silver, Rs. 15.

No. 266.—18-ct. Gold, Rs. 210. A lighter quality, Rs. 85. Sterling Silver, Rs. 12.

No. 267.—18-ct. Gold, Rs. 200. A lighter quality, Rs. 150. Sterling Silver, Rs. 12-8.

Any of the above Patterns made to order of pure Indian Gold. Numerous Designs in Stock.

MAX MINCK & Co., JEWELLERS SILVERSMITHS } SIMLA and LAHORE.

If you are young, you naturally appear so.

If you are old, why appear so?

Ayer's Hair Vigor will surely restore color to your gray hair, and will give to it all the wealth and gloss of early life. It will stop falling of the hair also; and will keep the scalp clean and healthy, entirely free from dandruff.

And it makes the hair grow thick and long. This is because it is a hair-food, giving to the hair just what it needs to make it grow as nature intended.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

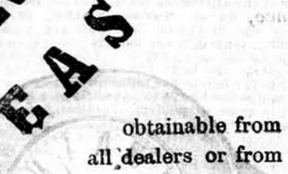
There's a pleasure in offering to you such a preparation; while you will certainly feel a sense of security in using nothing that others have used for a century.

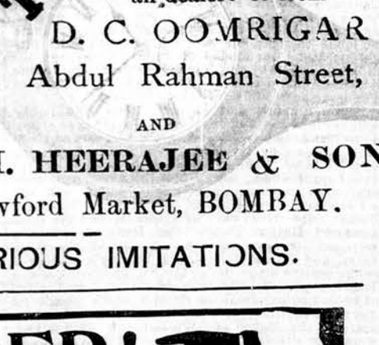
Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you. Be sure that you get the genuine Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Wholesale Agents:—KEMP & Co., Ltd. BOMBAY.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office.





TRUE HAIR GROWER

When I was bald I came into possession of the secret of a genuine hair grower. My hair grew to its present length in about 40 days. Hundreds of other similar cases. I am selling the marvel. This preparation. To introduce it I will post you a trial box in sealed plain parcel for only 4 stamps. Try it, and be convinced yourself. Address: JOHN CRAVEN-BURLEIGH, 110, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

THE BEST SECURITY FOR HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S

Over 60 Years World-wide Reputation.

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

WELL-KNOWN AS "A superior preparation than may always be relied on"

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Trade WW Mark

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.

A Restorative after attacks of FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY &c.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.

The late LORD CLYDE said—"I am never without it for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Sir J. CRAVEN, F.R.S.

"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—JOSEPH PORTT.

It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

Wilkinson

Beware of Imitations and Substitutes. The public are respectfully requested to notice the Name and Trade Mark W which appear on each genuine bottle.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited PHILLIPS, & Co., Limited KEMP & Co., &c, &c.,

RELIANCE WATCH CO.

(Under the immediate Patronage of the Government, the Post Office, &c.)

THE MOST POPULAR WATCHES IN INDIA.

From Rs. 10 to Rs. 2,500.

All Watches Guaranteed 3 to 6 Years.

Novelties of all Descriptions, Muff Chains in Silver and Gold, Bracelets, Rings, etc.

AT PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.

Illustrated Catalogue Free on Application.

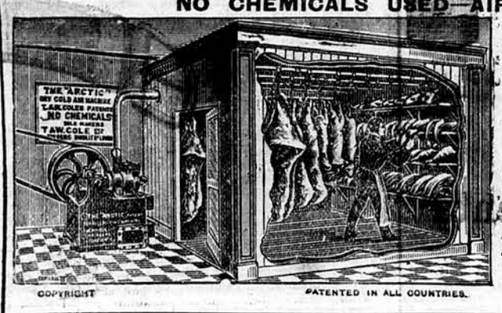
Repairs of all descriptions done at the shortest Notice by experienced European Experts.

CHRONOMETERS, A SPECIALITY.

BOMBAY—3-4, Hornby Row. CALCUTTA—14, Radha Bazar

THE "ARCTIC" PATENT DRY COLD AIR REFRIGERATING MACHINE.

NO CHEMICALS USED—AIR ONLY.



COPYRIGHT PATENTED IN ALL COUNTRIES.

THIS MACHINE USES ONLY AIR AND WATER, AND THE TEMPERATURE MAKES NO APPRECIABLE DIFFERENCE TO THE RESULTS OBTAINED. THE WATER IS RETURNED TO A TANK FOR RE-USE.

This illustration shows our smallest size Machine cooling a Cold Chamber 8 ft. by 7 ft.

MADE IN ALL SIZES. PERFECTLY DRY COLD ROOMS & CONTENTS. No danger. No skilled attention required. Can be driven by ANY form of POWER. Cold Rooms can be built by Local Labour, we supply plans free.

Write for full particulars to:—

T. & W. COLE, LTD., PATENTEES & SOLE MAKERS. PARK ROAD IRONWORKS, BURDETT ROAD, LONDON, E., ENGLAND.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC

TOILET SOAP.

An excellent Antiseptic Soap for the Skin & Complexion.

Most refreshing to use in Hot Climates.

TOOTH POWDER.

Preserves the Teeth. Strengthens the Gums.

Has the Largest Sale of any Dentifrice.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

'DARTRING' LANOLINE'

'DARTRING' BRAND

Natural Toilet Preparations.

THE 'Dartring' BRAND appears upon all the original genuine 'Lanoline' Preparations.

'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE' in small and large collapsible tubes. Makes rough skins smooth and protects delicate complexions from the effects of wind and sun.

'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP is unequalled for cleansing and keeping the skin supple. It never irritates.

Wholesale: 67, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED,

ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" and "ENGINEERING."

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola"

"IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited. Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR Bombay.

Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbons. AND Carbons. for Typewriters.

A STUBBORN FOE.

To conquer an obstinate enemy requires persistency and perseverance. It is the same with Rheumatism, the dread foe of mankind, which ranks foremost in stubbornness. To eradicate it from the system, you must use the right weapon. **Little's Oriental Balm** is the only remedy that can overpower it. It has cured helpless, crippled sufferers who have been discharged from the hospital as incurable.

Mr. W. Williams, Eve Road, Leyton, says:—"For 8 years I have been rendered unfit for work by Rheumatism. At night, terrible shooting pains kept me in agony. I could not sleep or use my arms. Two boxes of that wonderful remedy, **Little's Oriental Balm** cured me completely. I can recommend it with utmost confidence." Sold at 1s. 6d. per box. Of all chemists.

PERSISTENT INDIGESTION

My wife suffered persistently from indigestion for years, and had been trying doctors and all sorts of medicine without the least benefit; but I am pleased to tell you after taking three or four doses of Nature's Herbal Extract she has not felt so well for years. Her appetite has improved, and she is decidedly stronger.

N. BECKFORD of Carmel, Ind.

Sold at as12 per bottle. Of all chemists.

ROB ROY PENS.

THE WESTHO PEN HINKS WELLS & CO BIRMINGHAM
WESTHO PEN.
No 2 UWANTA PEN HINKS WELLS & CO BIRMINGHAM
UWANTA PEN.
THE ROB-ROY PEN HINKS WELLS & CO BIRMINGHAM
ROB ROY PEN.

SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS.

HINKS WELLS & CO., BIRMINGHAM AND LONDON.

GOLD & CO.'S

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all reputable Merchants.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

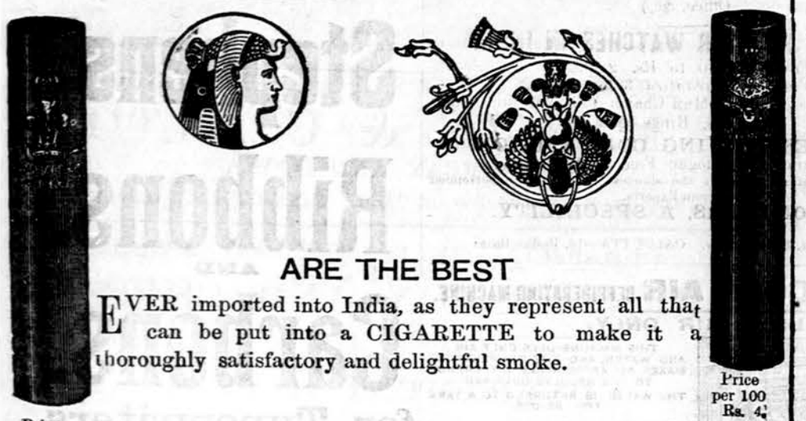
THE
HIGH CLASS
Smoking Mixture
ARDATH
HAS NO EQUAL IN QUALITY.
MILD, MEDIUM AND FULL
Specially prepared for Export by a new scientific process, and packed in our Patent Vacuum Tins of ¼lb. and ½lb.

Agents.

BOMBAY	...	...	Army & Navy Co-operative Society.
,,	...	...	Dinshaw, Merwan & Co., Prince's Dock.
,,	...	...	Purshotam Vishram & Co.
,,	...	...	D. Merwan & Co., Medow St., Fort.

Sole Manufacturers—
ARDATH TOBACCO COMPANY, London, England.

THE MOST CELEBRATED
AND RELIABLE HIGH CLASS
GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
BY THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.



Price per 100 4-8. Rs.

Price per 100 Rs. 4

ARE THE BEST

EVER imported into India, as they represent all that can be put into a CIGARETTE to make it a thoroughly satisfactory and delightful smoke.

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments by P. and O.'s Mail.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.

Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT.
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

D. M. DUKLE & Co.,
PHOTO DEALERS,
5, Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.
TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speach both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

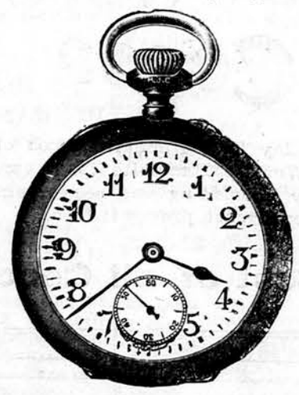
Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.
Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.
Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.
Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?
Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMIDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H. L Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.
DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

THE "GENTILLE" WATCH
VERY THIN
Most comfortable in wear, being extremely thin will not distend the pocket
Very Fine LEVER MOVEMENT.
15 Jewels, three extra set and screwed on top plate as in High Class English watches.
REAL CUT EXPANSION BALANCE.
Palladium Hairspring.

FINE
BLACK STEEL
"GENTILLE"
LEVER WATCH
RS. 32.

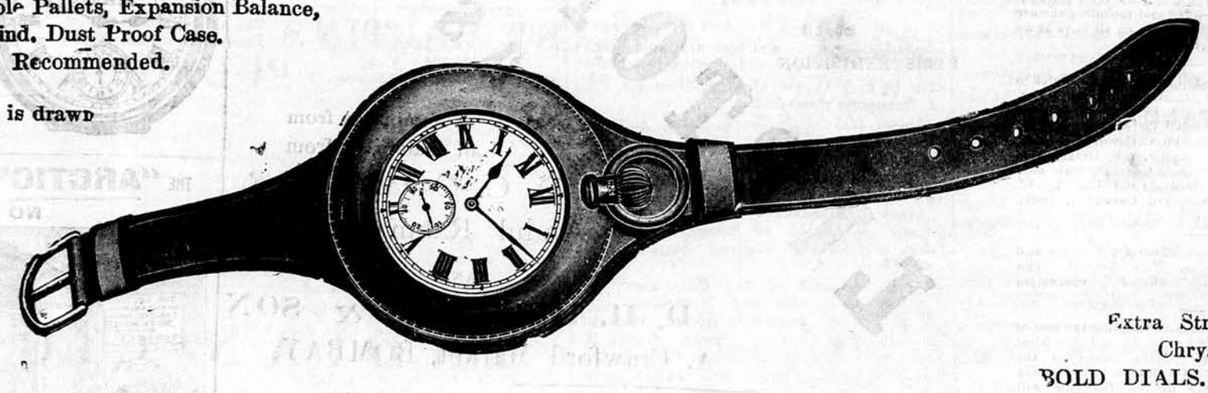


EXTRA
FINE SILVER
"GENTILLE"
LEVER WATCH
RS. 40.

Each watch is supplied in case with spare glass and mainspring and the usual written guarantee for 2 years.

THE "SERVICE" WATCH
COMPLETE IN ENGLISH-MADE WRISTLETS.
Exceptionally Fine LEVER WATCH
Jewelled with 15 rubies,
Visible Pallets, Expansion Balance,
Stemwind, Dust Proof Case.
Highly Recommended.

Illustration is drawn actual Size.



Extra Strong Chrystal Glasses.
BOLD DIALS.
Perfect Time-keepers.
Specially constructed for rough use.
Real Nickel Silver Case.....Rs. 25.
Fine Silver Case.....Rs. 32.
Prices include wristlets.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.
BOMBAY & POONA.

PEARS
Soapmakers
By Royal Warrants
TO THEIR MAJESTIES
The KING and QUEEN

For Nervous Exhaustion,

CHAPOTEAUT'S
Phosphoglycerate
OF LIME
The modern restoratives of the nervous system.
For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.
It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP (CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE WINE (CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE CAPSULES (CHAPOTEAUT)
8, rue Vivienne, PARIS-FRANCE

TRADE MARK
BIG
CURES MEN & WOMEN
BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
Circular mailed on request.
MANUFACTURED BY
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

WHELPTON'S PILLS
CURE
HEADACHE
INDIGESTION
CONSTIPATION
BILE
OF ALL CHEMISTS.
Prices 7½d. 1s1½d. & 2s 9d.

KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.
2495

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.
Full Nourishment. partly predigested. Sterilized.
Horlick's Malted Milk
THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.
IN POWDER FORM.
KEEPS INDEFINITELY.
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

MINERAL WATERS.
TRADE REQUISITES.

IMPORTERS of Sulphuric and other Acids, Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Essential Oils, and Soluble Fruit Essences of eminent manufacturers, and machineries with parts thereof, and every article connected with Aerated water factory; also
THE CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR
SACCHARIN
Refined, 550 times sweeter than Sugar.
Retail price Rs. 10 per lb.
Special terms to large buyers.
BEST INDIAN CARPETS AT MODERATE PRICES
CURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.
General Merchants and Commission Agent
No. 104, Bhoosari Moholla, BOMBAY.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 15, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Ban part Row, Fort

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co.: 30, Cornhill, E. C.: Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E. C.: Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.: 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCULTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.